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Book No. 23, 1959

Abstracts 80906 thru 84552

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SELECTED TRANSLATIONS OF
ABSTRACT IN REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL - KHIMIYA, No. 23, 1959.

This report consists of complete translations of the Russian-language abstracts of articles which were originally published in the Sino-Soviet bloc and in Yugoslavia, excluding the USSR.

The Soviet subject classification system used in the original Russian language abstracts has been followed in this publication.

COUNTRY : Poland B-1
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. General Problems.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80906
AUTHOR : Stronski, Ignacy
INST. : Not given
TITLE : International Conference of Nuclear Spectroscopy and Radiochemistry Held at the United Institute of Nuclear Research in *
ORIG. PUB. : Kosmos (Polska), 1958, B4, #4, 347-352.
ABSTRACT : No Abstract.

CARD: 1/1

* Dubno, USSR. 11-14 February 1958

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-3
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Atom.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80930
AUTHOR : Horak, Zdenek
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Analytical Wave Functions of K-State in Neon
ORIG. PUB. : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1958, 8, #6, 734
Czechosl Phys. Z., 1958, 8, #6, 745
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Poland B-3
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80934
AUTHOR : Kunisz, Maria D.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Evaluation of Spectral Line Intensities of
Some I and II Doublets in Secondary Series,
In the Arc Spectra of Aluminum and Indium.
ORIG. PUB. : Acta phys. polon., 1958, 17, #6, 455-461.
ABSTRACT : The intensity ratio component of secondary
series doublets in spectra of Al I and In I
were measured. Deviations from the interval
rule depend on the doublet's place in the
series.

--- N. Yashin

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Poland B-4
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Molecule. Chemical
Bond.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80956
AUTHOR : Franckowiak, D.; Korbitt, L.; Korbitt, T.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Fluorescence of Solutions of Eosine in
Glucose
ORIG. PUB. : Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. math.,
astron., et phys., 1958, 6, #12, 781-783.
ABSTRACT : Absorption and fluorescence (F) spectra
as well as discharges-F (n_F) upon excita-
tion of glucose solutions of eosine (I)
(prepared by boiling at different tempera-
tures and pressures, b.p. 50-140) by var-
ious wave lengths were investigated. I's
concentration was 2×10^{-2} g per l of glu-
cose. The change of boiling temperature
did not cause a change or a shift of the
fluorescence band with its maximum at 5500 A.
The fluorescence band is ascribed to the
non-associated molecules of I. At the same

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

B-4

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80956

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : time the absorption spectrum of I changes considerably with the increase of boiling temperature, while the maximum at 5300 Å decreases and that at 5100 Å increases. The first maximum is apparently caused by dimers, while the second is due to monomers. η_F for I in glucose was determined by a comparison with a known η_F in water solution of I. Upon an increase of boiling temperature η_F increases a little, while the drop in transmissivity, starting at λ (excitation) 5450 Å is still slower. The observed phenomena

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

B-4

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80956

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : were explained by the fact that upon an increase of boiling temperature the number of I dimers decreases while the number of monomers increases. Antistoke's drop of η_F , which starts at 5450 Å is explained by the presence of dimers absorption band in this region.

-- V. Yermolaev

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : RUMANIA B-4
 CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80957
 AUTHOR : Agirbiceanu, I.; Hagiescu-Miriste, M.; *
 INST. : Inst. petrol si gaze, Bucuresti
 TITLE : Fluorescent Spectra of the Products Formed Upon
 a High Frequency Electrical Discharge in
 Gaseous Aromatic Hydrocarbons.
 ORIG. PUB. : Lucrarile Inst. petrol. si gaze Bucuresti,
 1957, 3, 327-329.
 ABSTRACT : The real distribution of energy in fluor-
 escent spectra (4046-6233 A) of substances
 formed upon high frequency electrical dis-
 charge (outer electrodes) in vapors of ben-
 zene, toluene, o-xylene, m-xylene and
 p-xylene was studied in order to determine
 the complexity of the molecules formed upon
 the discharge. From the energy distribution
 curves for various substances studied the
 proof of B. C. Neporent and B. I. Stepanov
 theories was deduced (Uspekhy phys. Nauk,
 1951, XVIII, #3). This proof is based on

CARD: 1/2

* Weismann, I.

COUNTRY : Rumania B-4
 CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 80957
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : the assumption that when the molecules
 become more complex, the probability of
 inner redistribution of energy increases.
 It was observed that the fluorescent in-
 tensity of the studied substances decreased
 in fact from the less complex benzene de-
 rivatives to the more complex xylene de-
 rivatives.

-- From Author's Resume

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR B-4
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81025
AUTHOR : Weber, K. -H
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Explanation of the Proton Magnetic Absorption Resonance in Oriented Liquid azoxyphenol-p-n-Alkylether Crystals
ORIG. PUB. : Ann. Physik, 1959, 3, #1-2, 1-27.
ABSTRACT : A detailed theoretical analysis of structure and of the intramolecular rotation modes in liquid crystals of azoxyphenol-p-n-alkylether was presented. The magnetic proton resonance data was used to this end. The second moment (SM) of absorption line was calculated by assuming that the inner rotation is slightly delayed. SM temperature dependence was calculated using as a basis the Cooperative Interactions Theory (Bragg W. L., Williams E. J., Proc. Phys. Soc., 1934, A145, 699). In the 90-140°
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : GDR B-4
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81025
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : temperature range good agreement between theoretical and empirical data was obtained. SM dependence on temperature, calculated on the basis of other assumptions did not agree with the empirical data.

-- A. Pomerantzev

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Crystals.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81063
AUTHOR : Lehman, Hans-Albert; Tiess, Detlef
INST. : Not Given
TITLE : Modification of LiBO_2 with a Low Temperature Structure of α -Cristobalite.
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Techn., 1959, 11, #5, 260.

ABSTRACT : Upon a stepwise thermal decomposition of $\text{LiBO}_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$, at atmospheric pressure, 3 non-aqueous modifications (α , β and γ) were obtained in addition to $\text{LiBO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. β -Phase, containing 0.35-0.05 moles of H_2O per 1 mole of LiBO_2 exists in the temperature range of 200-350°. At 350-580° a metastable β -form was observed. β -form was easily transformed into a familiar α -modification. Based on X-ray analysis, the structure of β -form of low temperature modification of (α) cristobalite consisting of B atoms tetrahedrally surrounded by O atoms was proposed. In γ -form

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81064
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : an imperfect shell structure was attained, which could be compared with that of B_2O_3 and cubic HBO_2 (γ - HBO_2) structures. Chain structure is most probably characteristic of α -form (similar to $(\text{CaB}_2\text{O}_4)_n$ structure). Compounds $\text{LiBO}_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Li}(\text{Na})\text{BO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ should be considered as complex salts with α structural formulae: $\text{Li}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6 \text{B}(\text{OH})_4$ and $\text{Li}(\text{Na})\text{B}(\text{OH})_4$, containing $\text{B}(\text{OH})_4^-$ anion on the basis of their chemical and thermal behaviors and X-ray data.

-- E.G.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : Rumania B-5
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81091
AUTHOR : Motoc, C.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Cohesive Energy of Silver

ORIG. PUB. : Studii si cercetari fiz. Acad. RPR, 1958,
9, #3, 379-387.
ABSTRACT : Vigner-Seitz Method was employed for the
calculation of cohesive energy of silver,
while using Gaspar's Potential calculated
by means of a statistical method (RZKhim.,
1955, #11, 20543). Cohesive energy, calcu-
lated from the experimental value of the
ionization potential was 19.5 K cal/mole.
Using theoretically obtained (Gaspar's)
value of the ionization potential the co-
hesion energy was found to be 59.9 K cal/
mole. The difference between these two
values is due to the fact that Gaspar's
Universal potential does not take into ac-
count the interaction between electrons.

CARD:

1/1

-- D. Belashchenko

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81139

AUTHOR : Witzmann H.; Buhrow, J.
INST. : Not Given
TITLE : Report on Temperature Dependence of Glow
Intensity of Inorganic Crystalline
Luminophores.

ORIG. PUB. : Z. phys. chem. (D.DR), 1959, 210, #1-2,
97-101

ABSTRACT : Several empirical laws of the dependance of
glow intensities of luminophores on tem-
perature were described and analyzed. The
following relationship was proposed for the
core luminiscence in stationary conditions:
 $I/I_0 = \exp(-W_1/kT) / [1 + C_2 \exp(-W_2/kT)]$,
where $W_1 \ll W_2$ and I - glowing intensity at
 T , I_0 - maximum intensity, T - abs. tempera-
ture, k - Boltzman Constant, W_1, W_2 - activa-
tion energies and C_2 is a constant. This
formula considers a possibility of coexis-
tence of metastable state of the system with
the activation energy W_1 . Formulae proposed
by other authors have been analyzed.

CARD:

1/1

7

-- V. I.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-5
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81146
AUTHOR : Klikorka, Jiri; Machovec, Mojmir; Horak, Jaromir;
INST. : Not Given
TITLE : Zinc Selenide. I. Spectral Transmission of
Thin Foils. Luminescence. II. The Char-
acter of Zinc Selenide Luminescence.
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, #10, 1866-1871,
1872-1876.
ABSTRACT : I. The purest ZnSe (I) was obtained by a
direct synthesis of Zn and Se in a quartz
tube, at 650°C and 2×10^{-2} mm Hg of pres-
sure. Subsequent distillation in H₂ atmos-
phere at 950°C yielded variously colored
fractions containing different admixtures.
The purest I was yellow and contained only
traces of Cu and Fe. From this latter com-
pound, at pressures of the order of 10^{-6} mm
were prepared 0.7-0.9 μ thick films. The
dependence of transmissivity on the wave
length in the latter films was studied.

CARD: 1/2

* Celikovsky, Alex.

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81146
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : For the separate fractions of distilled I
cathode luminescent intensity was studied
and its dependence on wave length in the
yellow and near red sections of the visible
spectrum was determined. II. The relation-
ship between the luminescent properties of
ZnSe specimens and the duration of contact
with different atmospheres (reducing, oxidiz-
ing, N₂, vacuum) at various temperatures
was studied. Possible disruption of the
lattice was discussed. A conclusion was
made that Se-vacancies in a cubic lattice
of ZnSe are the centers of luminescence.

CARD:

2/2

-- A. Shteynberg

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81150
AUTHOR : Wilke, K.-Th
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Aluminum-Lithium-Arsenate. Phosphorescent
Nucleus of Arsenate.
ORIG. PUB. : Z. phys. Chem. (DDR), 1959, 210, #5-6, 260-266.
ABSTRACT : The method of preparation and luminiscent
properties of Mn activated Al-Li-arsenate
were described. A phosphorescent body
possessing high radiation intensity (up to
20% of Mg-Li-arsenate intensity) is of the
following composition: $6\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{LiO}_2 \cdot \text{As}_2\text{O}_5$
(10^{-2} Mn)I. This compound may be easily ex-
cited by light of 365 m μ wave length. The
light emission spectrum of I with Mn is com-
posed of structural bands with the maxima oc-
curring at 639, 645, 654, and 666 m μ . It
was observed that the components of the
phosphorescent substance form a chemical
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81150
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : compound, which fact was further proved by
X-ray analysis. Increasing the time and tem-
perature of calcining of the phosphorescent
substance led to the decrease of glow in-
tensity which was caused by the evaporiza-
tion of As. It was established that only
a part of Mn is in 4-valent state. The
glow intensity of I falls sharply after a
temperature of 200°C is reached. The simi-
larity of radiation spectra of Mg-arsenate,
Mg-Li-arsenate and Al-Li arsenate and the
presence of polyvalent Mn in the above
phosphorescent substances indicates the
structural similarity of the configurations
adjacent to Mn atom.
CARD:

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81156
AUTHOR : Peibst, H.; Lemke, H.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Comparative Electrical and Optical Measurements of Natural Calcium Fluoride Crystals.
ORIG. PUB. : Z. phys. Chem. (DDR), 1958, 208, #3-4, 188-209.
ABSTRACT : The effects of temperature on the dark current, photocurrent, absorption spectrum thermoluminescent spectra (TL) and fluorescence (F) were studied. The curves of thermal luminescence of natural, variously colored fluorites, from seven German deposits were presented. Absorption spectra of all specimens show a maximum at 340 m μ and an elevation at ~~280 m μ~~ 280 m μ . Green coloration was connected with the maxima at about 590 and 410 m μ . TL and F spectra were sharply different. F spectrum consisted of one broad band with a maximum between 425-430 m μ for all samples.
CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81156
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : TL spectrum varied for different specimens and consisted of a series of narrow bands lying between 385 and 645 m μ . It is assumed that the difference of TL and F spectra is caused by a difference in the nature of TL and F centers (TL centers are 3-valent ions while F centers consist of 2-valent ions of rare earth elements). Thermal glow curves (heating rate 0.35 deg./sec) display a single peak in the vicinity of 450-600°K for all specimens. The dependence of conductivity on temperature in the region of 450-600°K is for almost all specimens
CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81156
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : well approximated by a straight line with an inflection point in the coordinates of $\ln \sigma \sim 1/T$. The photoconductivity exceeds dark conductivity by 2-5%. Thermal activation energies of F-centers calculated (1) from the maximum in the absorption band (about 400 mμ), according to Pekar's theory, (2) from the slope of the lines $\ln \sigma = f(1/T)$ and from the initial parts of the thermal incadesence curves, agree quite closely (about 2.4 ev).
 CARD: 3/3 -- Kh. Kyaembre

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81184
 AUTHOR : Boer, K.W.; Kummel, U.; Ksoll, G.
 INST. : Not given. CdS
 TITLE : Dependence of Breakdown Voltage on Mono-crystal Real Structure.
 ORIG. PUB. : Z. phys. Chem. (DDR), 1959, 210, #3-4, 128-135.
 ABSTRACT : It has been shown that upon heating of CdS monocrystal (at the rate of 0.5°/1 sec.) in vacuum ($p < 10^{-5}$ mm of Hg) above a certain minimum temperature (200-280°) and upon a subsequent rapid cooling of it to -150° its voltage breakdown was considerably lowered (by about 2 orders). Analogous treatment in oxygen atmosphere (heating to 200° and higher) caused an increase in voltage breakdown. Upon an increase of the minimum temperature of the process, the voltage breakdown changed accordingly
 CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : GDR B-5
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81184

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : (increased upon heating in O₂ and decreased in vacuum) and approached the limiting values. The limiting values for both cases differ by a factor of about 50. Analyzing the temperature-electrical conductivity curves, it was concluded that the above methods of treatment cause changes in the structure of excited energy levels in the forbidden zone. These changes do not, however, substantially influence the magnitude of voltage breakdown.

-- L. Andreyev

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND B-5
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81188

AUTHOR : Stankowski, J.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Non-Linear Effects in Rochelle Salt

ORIG. PUB. : Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. math., astron. et phys., 1958, 6, #9, 599-602.

ABSTRACT : The relationship between polarization (P) and electrical field potential (E) for the Rochelle salt was studied in the temperature interval of 17-35° by means of dielectric hysteresis (DH). It has been found that for strong fields and at temperatures exceeding Curie point, P is a non-linear function of E. At 24° DH is already absent, which fact does not agree with Kosman's Data. (R.ZhKhim 1957, #5, 12142). Kosman obtained DH at temperature greatly exceeding 24°.

CARD: 1/1

-- Yu. Vekilov

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

B-5

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.

81191

AUTHOR : Rutkowska, Halina

INST. : Not given

TITLE : Relationship between the Structure of
Barium-Ferrite Magnets and their Properties.

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. telekomun, 1958, 31, #8-9, 273-277.

ABSTRACT : The relationship between the properties and structure of barium ferrite magnets ($BaO \cdot 6Fe_2O_3$) was studied. $BaO \cdot 6Fe_2O_3$ structure was changed from fine to coarse grained by increasing the temperature of roasting from 1050° to 1350° or by increasing the time of reaction from 1/2 to 5 hours. Calcining of $BaO \cdot 6Fe_2O_3$ specimens was accomplished in N_2 , O_2 , $N_2 + O_2$ (1:1) or air atmospheres. No strict relationship between the magnetic properties and structure of $BaO \cdot 6Fe_2O_3$ was apparent.

CARD: 1/1

-- O. Polotnyuk

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY :

B-5

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.

81192

AUTHOR : Tertsch, H.

INST. : Not given

TITLE : Crystal Growth

ORIG. PUB. : Tscherma's mineral. und petrogr. Mitt.,
1959, 7, #1-2, 106-114.

ABSTRACT : A survey of papers dealing with the mechanism of growth of ideal and real crystals. Bibliography. 20 References.

-- Yu. K

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Bulgaria
CATEGORY :

B-5

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.

81194

AUTHOR : Kirkova, El.

INST. : Not given

TITLE : The Mechanism of (Methylene) Blue Incorporation into Lead and Barium Nitrate Crystals.

ORIG. PUB. : Godishnik Sofiysk Univ. Phys-mathem fac., 1956-1957 (1958), 51, #3, 39-46.

ABSTRACT : As a development of an earlier published work (RZKhim, 1958, #18, 60052) the supplementary experimental data useful in the explanation of the mechanism of methylene blue (I) incorporation into $Pb(NO_3)_2$ and $Ba(NO_3)_2$ crystals were published. Mechanisms of I's incorporation into the above crystals at various conditions of crystallization were studied. Quantitative incorporation data, as a function of I's concentration at 20° and at oversaturation (0.327) were obtained. I's adsorption isotherms on fine (0.075-0.3 mm) nitrile crystals were prepared. It was

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Bulgaria
CATEGORY :

B-5

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.

81194

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : concluded that I's incorporation into both $Pb(NO_3)_2$ and $Ba(NO_3)_2$ crystals follows the same mechanism, namely that of adsorption, considerably aided by the formation of molecular aggregates. Selective incorporation of I into cubes and pyramid face was observed only for $Pb(NO_3)_2$, while it was absent in the case of $Ba(NO_3)_2$. It was concluded that I did not attach itself to $Pb(NO_3)_2$ crystals, when monomer predominated in the solution, and attached itself to $Ba(NO_3)_2$ crystals when dimer was present in the solution.

CARD:

2/2

--Y. Slavnova

COUNTRY : Bulgaria
CATEGORY :

B-5

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81195

AUTHOR : Kirkova, E.; Milev, M.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : The Effect of Crystallization Conditions
on the Incorporation of Certain Admixtures
into Salt Crystals.

ORIG. PUB. : Godishnik Sofiysk univ. Phys.-mathem. fac.,
1956-1957 (1958), 51, #3, 47-51.

ABSTRACT : In order to determine the crystallization
procedure at which least amounts of non-
isomorphic admixtures are incorporated into
inorganic salt crystals the following systems
were studied: $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ -methylene blue;
 $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2\text{-K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$; KCl-PbCl_2 and $\text{KClO}_4\text{-}$
 BaSO_4 . Quantitative data on the admixture
incorporation at different crystallization
temperatures and oversaturations were ob-
tained. It was established that incorpora-
tion of all studied admixtures depended to
a large degree on crystallization conditions.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Bulgaria
CATEGORY :

B-5

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81195

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : For the purest substances, crystallizations
should be conducted possibly at higher tem-
peratures and higher degrees of oversatura-
tion.

--Y. Slavnova

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-6
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Gases. Liquids,
Amorphous Substances.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81218
AUTHOR : Papousek, Dusan
INST. : Not given
TITLE : A Study of Molecular Interaction in Liquids.
IV. Association of Liquids.
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, #10, 1845-1850.
ABSTRACT : A method for the calculation of Energy of
Association in Liquids, based on the empiri-
cal relationship between the surface tension
or compressibility and potential energy vol-
ume density of the molecular interaction was
proposed. The calculated values of associa-
tion energy for several alcohols, ketones,
nitriles and acids agreed well with those
obtained by other methods. The obtained
values of association energies of monoatomic
aliphatic alcohols decreased with the in-
crease of alkyl group size. Normal alcohols
energies of association were higher than
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-6
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81218
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : those of the corresponding isomers. In the
case of methanol, one may expect a complete
association in the liquid phase hence the
calculated value of the energy of association
should be similar to the energy of the cor-
responding hydrogen bond. The calculated
value of 6.27 K cal/mole agreed well
with the commonly cited values for hydrogen
bond energy in alcohols (6-6.2 K cal/mole).
The deviation of calculated values from
the true ones probably does not exceed
0.2 K cal/mole. Article III, see RZKhim,
1959, #10, 34101.
CARD:

COUNTRY : GDR B-6
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81231
AUTHOR : Szabo, P.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Hard Paraffin Viscosity Measurements.

ORIG. PUB. : Kolloid-Zh, 1959, 163, #2, 141-142.

ABSTRACT : Hard paraffin was forced through a capillary viscosimeter at a pressure differential of 140 kg/cm². The relative viscosity η_r was calculated with the aid of Poiseuille's formula. η_r decreases from 3.7×10^9 poises at 26° to 3.41×10^5 poises at 48.3°.

-- A. Lichter

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-6
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81237
AUTHOR : Prokopova, H.; Vasko, A.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : The Transmissivity of Arsenic Glass in the 15 μ -25 μ Range.

ORIG. PUB. : Czechosl. Phys. Zh, 1959, 9, #2, 270.

ABSTRACT : In the IR absorption spectra of arsenic glass (specimens were 0.98 mm thick), a transparency region with a maximum at 582 cm⁻¹ was found. The region terminates with a very intense absorption band, beyond which (<400 cm⁻¹) possibly lies another transmitting region.

-- V. Kolesova

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR B-7
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Radiochemistry.
Isotopes.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81247
AUTHOR : Schmidt-Ott, Wolf-Dieter
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Electron, Positron and γ -Spectra of Cu^{64} .
ORIG. PUB. : Z. Phys., 1959, 154, #3, 286-292.
ABSTRACT : The decay of Cu^{64} with $T_{1/2} = 12.8$ hours was studied by means of a scintillating spectrometer. The threshold energies of β^- and β^+ spectra were found to be 580 ± 17 and 665 ± 20 kev correspondingly. The decay chart of Cu^{64} was presented.

-- G. Sokolik

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Hungary B-7
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81259
AUTHOR : T. Szilagyí, Maria
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Determination of Radioactive Isotope Purity by Means of Paper Chromatography and Electrophoresis.
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar fiz. folyóirat, 1958, 6, #6, 565-572.
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-7
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81271
AUTHOR : Drska, L.; Chudacek, I.; Sterba, F.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Measurement of Some Neutron Spectra by
Means of Nuclear Emulsions.
ORIG. PUB. : Czechosl. Phys. Z., 1958, 8, #6, 648-657
ABSTRACT : See R.ZKhim., 1959, #14, 48693.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-8
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics.
Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Phase *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81283
AUTHOR : Seha, Z.; Holub, R.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Contributions of a Harmonic Oscillator to
the Thermodynamic Functions for One Degree
of Freedom.
ORIG. PUB. : Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24, #3,
991-1005
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim., 1959, #16, 56329.

CARD: 1/1

* Transitions. Physico-chemical Analysis.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-8
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81305
 AUTHOR : Seha, Z.
 INST. : Not given
 TITLE : Analytical Dependence of the Heat of Vaporization on Temperature
 ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24, #3, 869-873
 ABSTRACT : See RZKhim., 1959, #16, 56351

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR B-8
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81335
 AUTHOR : Bittlich, H. J.; Leibnitz, E.
 INST. : Not given
 TITLE : Investigation of the System $\text{Na}^+ - \text{Ca}^{2+} - \text{OH}^- - \text{SO}_4^{2-} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$. III. The Ternary Systems.
 ORIG. PUB. : J. Prakt. Chem., 1959, 7, #5, 311-319.
 ABSTRACT : The solubility of identical salt vapor ions at 0°, 25, 35, 50 and 80° in ternary systems forming the quaternary system: $\text{Na}^+ - \text{Ca}^{2+} - \text{OH}^- - \text{SO}_4^{2-} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ was investigated. In $\text{Na}^+ - \text{Ca}^{2+} - \text{SO}_4^{2-} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ system at 25, 35 and 50° the minimum solubility of CaSO_4 is observed at 0.2 M concentration of Na_2SO_4 (Hill A.E., Wills J.H., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1938, 60, 1647). At 0°, hydrates such as $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are stable in the solid phase. The results of a study of the system $\text{Na}^+ - \text{Ca}^{2+} - \text{OH}^- - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ agree with earlier obtained

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : GDR B-8
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81335
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : results (D'Anselme A., Bull Soc. chim. France, 1903, 29, 936; Basset H., Jr., J. Chem. Soc. [London], 1934, 1270). No anion complexes form in the system. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ solubility in 2M is close to 0. The solubility of $\text{Na}^+-\text{OH}^--\text{SO}_4^{2-}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$, at 50-80°, studied previously in the temperature range of 0-35° (Windmaisser F., Stöckl F., Montsh. Chem., 1950, 81, 543; Grube G., Z. Elektrochem. angew. physik. Chem., 1938, 44, 640) was explored presently. The experimental data of $\text{Ca}^{2+}-\text{OH}^--\text{SO}_4^{2-}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ system were different

CARD:

2/3

COUNTRY : GDR B-8
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81335
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : from the literature data (Cameron F. K., Bell J. M., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1906, 28, 1220). No $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ solubility increase with the increase of Ca_2SO_4 concentration nor any formation of the double salts was observed. For the latter system, double point concentrations, equilibrium constants and enthalpies were calculated. The calculated values agreed well with the experimental and literature cited ones. The composition of triple points in the system $\text{Na}^+-\text{Ca}^{2+}-\text{OH}^--\text{SO}_4^{2-}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and their position in Lovenherz and Enke diagrams were considered. Article II, see RZKhim, 1959, #11, 37845.

CARD:

COUNTRY : Rumania B-8
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81339
AUTHOR : Angelescu, E.; Popescu, G.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : A Study of the System Glycerol-Diglycerol.

ORIG. PUB. : Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR, 1958,
6, #4, 607-618.

ABSTRACT : Density d and viscosity η of glycerol (I)
and diglycerol (II) mixtures in the tempera-
ture range of 20-80° were determined, taking
the readings 50C apart. A negative deviation
of d and η from additivity rule was observed.
The magnitude of η deviation from the addi-
tivity rule decreased with the increase of
temperature. Maximum deviations from the
additivity rule occurred in the same regions
of mixture's concentrations corresponding
to 30 mole % of II, independently of tem-
perature. At low temperatures the largest
deviation of d from the additivity rule

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Rumania B-8
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81339
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : occurred for the solutions containing 60
mole % of II. η variations in solutions
of different concentrations were sufficiently
great to permit the use of the above pro-
perty for the analysis of the mixtures.
The peculiarities of the system I-II, are
explained by the fact that association
and dissociation of the associated com-
plexes occur simultaneously in the solution.
The negative deviation of these properties
from the additivity rule indicates the pre-
dominance of the dissociation process.

CARD: 2/2

-- V. Kogan

COUNTRY : GDR B-9
 CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion.
 Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81367
 AUTHOR : Chatterji, A.C.; Mukherjee, S. K.
 INST. : Not given.
 TITLE : Mechanism of Chromic Acid Oxidations. Part
 IX. Temperature Coefficients of Oxidation
 Rates of Ethylene and Methylated Ethylene *
 ORIG. PUB. : Z. phys. Chem. (DDR), 1959, 210, #3-4,
 166-175.
 ABSTRACT : The kinetics of ethylene-(I), propylene-(II),
 2,3-butylene glycols (III) and pinacone (IV) oxi-
 dation with chromic acid were studied at a
 constant ion concentration, in the solution,
 in the presence of HClO_4 , at 25-50°C. The
 reaction rate increased from $\text{I} < \text{II} < \text{III} < \text{IV}$.
 The energies of activation increased from
 $\text{II} < \text{I} < \text{III}$, IV. The entropy of activation
 changes were the same as the variations of
 reaction rates. CH_3 groups increased the
 reaction rate due to their electron donor
 character. From I to IV the part played by

CARD: 1/2

* Glycols by Chromic Acids

COUNTRY : GDR B-9
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81367
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : the rupture of O-H bond increased as com-
 pared with that of C-H bond. Apparently
 the glycols form ethers upon their reaction
 with the chromic acid. Part VIII, see
 RZKhim, 1959, #1, 457.

-- A. Revzin

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR B-9
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81370
AUTHOR : Seel, F.; Degener, E.; Knorre, H.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Stoichiometry and Kinetics of the Exchange
of Hydroxyl-amino-N-sulfonates with Hydrogen
Sulfide.
ORIG. PUB. : Z. anorg. und allgem. chem., 1959, 299,
#3-4, 122-137.
ABSTRACT : The kinetics of K-hydroxylamino-N-mono-(I)-or
disulfonates (II) reaction with NaHSO_3 were
studied at 25-60° at solutions ionic
strength of 1.0, while varying the acidity and
concentration of reactants. The reaction
rate follows a second order equation and is
independent of acetate or sulfate buffer
concentration. For I and II the activation
energies were 24.5 and 18 Kcal/mole and
preexponents were $12 \cdot 10^{15}$ and $4.3 \cdot 10^{11}$.
The reaction leads to the formation of 70%
of imidosulfonate or nitrido-trisulfonate
and 30% of amidosulfonate or imidosulfonate
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : GDR B-9
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81370
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : from I or II correspondingly. This ratio
is independent of the temperature and
 HSO_3^- and SO_3^{2-} concentrations. The
authors believe that the reaction proceeds
via rate limiting formation of hydroxylamino-
o-sulfonates. The regrouping or hydrolysis
of the latter determines which of the two
courses the reaction takes.

-- A. Revzin

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-9
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81371
AUTHOR : Zahradnik, R.; Zuman, P.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Carbamate, Monothiocarbaminates and Dithio-
carbaminates. VIII. Polarographic Studies
of the Kinetics and Mechanism of Dithio- *
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959,
24, #4, 1132-1145.
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1958, #23, 76707.

CARD: 1/1

* carbaminic Acids Decomposition in the Acid
Medium

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-9
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81409
AUTHOR : Rozsival, M.; Bergstein, A.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Thermal Decomposition of $MnCO_3$.
II. Electron Microscope Studies.
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959
24, #4, 1195-1199
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1959, #10, 34011.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-9
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81414
AUTHOR : Brezina, B.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : A Study of the Reaction Between Equimolar
Mixtures of Barium Carbonate and Different
Varieties of Titanium Dioxides.
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959,
24, #4, 1206-1233.
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1958, #11, 35468.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-9
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81432
AUTHOR : Landa, S.; Weisser, O.; Mostecky, J.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Properties of Sulfide Catalysts. VI.
Dehydrating and Dehydrogenating Properties
of Molybdenum and Tungsten Disulfides.
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959,
24, #4, 1036-1044.
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1959, #1, 513.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-10
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Radiation Chemistry.
Photochemistry. Theory of the Photographic *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81460
AUTHOR : Bednar, J.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Effect of Monovalent Thallium Ions on the
X-Ray Reduction of Fe^{3+} .
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24,
#3, 1006-1007.
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1959, #5, 14716

CARD: 1/1

* Process

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No.
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT :

CARD:

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-10
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81461
AUTHOR : Spurny, Z.
INST. : Not Given
TITLE : Variations of Fe^{2+} Concentration Upon the
Irradiation of Its 4N Solution.
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959,
24, #3, 1010-1011
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1959, #5, 14715.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-11
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Theory of Acids and
Bases.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81491
AUTHOR : Fried, V.; Hala, E.; Pick, J.
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Viscosity of the Nonelectrolytic Solutions.
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959,
24, #2, 400-404.
ABSTRACT : See RZKhim, 1959, #12, 41572.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY B-12
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry.

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81510

AUTHOR : Suryanarayana, C.V.; Venkatesan, V. K.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Electrical Conductance of Concentrated
Solutions of Strong Electrolytes

ORIG. PUB. : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958,
17, #3, 327-352.

ABSTRACT : A new equation relating the electrical
conductance λ_c in concentrated solutions
of the strong electrolytes to the concen-
tration was proposed: $\lambda_c = \lambda_s + A(1 - C_p)/\eta_p$,
where λ_c is specific conductance $\times 1000/C_p$,
 C_p - mole ratio of the substance in the
given solution to that present in the
saturated solution at the same temperature.
(concentration potential), η_p - ratio of
given concentration viscosity to that
in the saturated solution, $\lambda_s - \lambda_c$ of the
saturated solution and A - a function of
temperature and dielectric constant of the

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Hungary B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81510

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : solution. The validity of the above
equation was proved by the behavior of con-
centrated aqueous solutions of NaCl, KCl,
NaNO₃, KNO₃ (from 1M to saturated solutions),
at 30-55° (author's data), as well as by
the behavior of aqueous solutions of
NH₄NO₃ (2.4M), AgNO₃ and water-methanol
solutions of LiNO₃ (literature data).

-- R. Lazorenko Manevich

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR B-12
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81526
 AUTHOR : Milicka, L.
 INST. : Not Given
 TITLE : Electrostenolysis, Disturbance of Electrical Equilibrium and Ion Evolution on the Current Conducting Membranes.
 ORIG. PUB. : Z. phys. Chem. (DDR), 1959, 210, #1-2, 23-34.
 ABSTRACT : The essence of the phenomena of electrostenolysis, disturbance of electrical equilibrium of the solution and ion evolution on the inorganic and organic membranes (or diaphragms), contained in the electrolytes through which DC current is passed, was discussed. The basic postulates of the previously proposed theory of the above phenomena, developed by the author were described (RZKhim, 1958, #9, 28126). The liberation of Ag from AgNO₃ solutions, I₂ from KI solutions, and H₂SO₄ from K₂SO₄ solutions on colloidal membranes, situated in the cells between the cathode and anode,
 CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : GDR B-12
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81526
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : upon the passage of DC current through the solution was studied. Drawing of the equipment, in which one may (according to the author) observe the formation of I₂ from KI at the boundary of the two directly adjacent solutions of KI and KCl (without a membrane), upon the passage of the current through the cell, was shown. The results of the described experiments are considered as a proof of author's representation of the mechanism of electrostenolysis. According to this idea, the membranes contained in the electrolyte, through which DC current passes, are considered as bipolar electrodes.
 CARD:

COUNTRY : Hungary B-12
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81529
AUTHOR : Cseh, I.; Balog, J.; Kiss, L.; Paulik, I.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Effect of the Temperature on Dissolution of
Zinc in the Diluted Solutions of Acids.

ORIG. PUB. : Acta phys. et chem. Szeged, 1958, 4, #3-4,
107-115.

ABSTRACT : The effect of temperature on the rate of
dissolution of zinc-plates (RZKhim, 1958,
#22, 73402; 1959, #5, 14778) in 0.001,
0.005 and 0.0 N solutions of HCl, H₂SO₄
and citric acid at 5, 15 and 25°C (stirring)
was studied. The amounts of dissolved zinc
were determined by polarographic means. The
results were tabulated and plotted on graphs
(amounts of dissolved zinc vs time). Zinc
dissolution rate constants and the corres-
ponding temperature coefficients were cal-
culated.

CARD: 1/1

-- M. Pospelov

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-12
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81546

AUTHOR : Weber, Jan
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Polarographic Currents with Periodically
Alternating Voltage. II. Theoretical
Considerations of Current during Regeneration
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Listy, 1958, 52, #10, 1888-1898.

ABSTRACT : A derivation of instantaneous current
equation for the electrode reaction, in which
the depolarizer is chemically regenerated
from the products of electrode reaction was
presented. The calculations were performed
for the depolarization process in the
ideally reversible redox system using flat
electrodes, stationary drop electrodes, and
drop electrodes with surfaces growing upon
an arbitrary periodic variation of voltage
with the time. These general equations were
adapted, also for the case of periodically

CARD: 1/2

* of the Depolarizer by Means of Chemical
Reaction in the Solu

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

B-12

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.

81546

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : alternating voltage. Equations for the instantaneous current on flat and spherical electrodes as well as for steady state current were presented. In the case of stationary, spherical electrodes, the magnitude of the current on the stationary spherical electrode is independent of frequency of rectangularly applied voltage. This magnitude depends simply on the rate constant of the chemical reaction. Special cases, when a strong reducing or oxidizing agent is present in the solution were considered. Article I, see RZKhim, 1956, #21, 68014.

CARD:

2/2

-- P. Zuman

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

B-12

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.

81548

AUTHOR : Vodehnal, Josef; Marhol, Milan
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Investigation of the Speed with which

Equilibrium is Attained during the Polarographic Exchange Reaction in Strongly Acid *

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun, 1959, 24, #4, 1281-1286.

ABSTRACT : The rate of cation exchange in strongly acid cationites was investigated by polarographic means--automatic registration of Zn^{2+} wave height decrease. To that end was used a large polarographic vessel (about 400 ml), equipped with a stirrer, and a protected mercury drop electrode. In the case of rapid reactions the decrease of Zn^{2+} content in the solution was measured by the registration of wave height change vs time at constant voltage. Registration of total wave over longer periods of time was resorted to in the case of slow reactions.

CARD:

1/1

-- O. Knessl

Cationites

22

COUNTRY : Hungary B-12
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81555
AUTHOR : Jambor, Bela
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Newest Investigations of the Polarography of
Triphenyltetrazole Chloride
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl.,
1958, 10, #4, 409-416.
ABSTRACT : Triphenylformazane (I) gives rise to an
oxidizing anodic wave, independent of the
impurities in the basic solution. I forms
upon a cathodic reduction of triphenyl-
tetrazole chloride (II). I's yield depends
on the voltage, pH and the concentration of
II. The observed 4-electron wave corres-
ponds to the overlapping of several stages.
Upon the reduction of II in acid medium, a
colorless product different from I was ob-
tained. The same product was observed on
disproportionation of II, when irradiated
with light. The type of relationship

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Hungary B-12
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81555
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : (E_1 , pH) for alcohol solutions is different
from that for aqueous solutions. In order
to make any conclusions from this relation-
ship in regard to the proton participation
in the electrode process of II reduction,
caution must be exercised. See also RZKhim,
1959, #1, 588.

-- S. Rosenfeld

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia B-13
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Surface Phenomena.
Adsorption. Chromatography. Ion Exchange.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81577
AUTHOR : Brodsky, Jan; Zmitko, Jiri
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Treatment and Properties of Diatomaceous
Earth, used as a Carrier in Gas or Liquid
Chromatography.
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Listy, 1958, 52, #10, 2012-2013.
ABSTRACT : The preparation of treated diatomaceous
earth (I) (Kisselghur SK) used in gas
chromatography was described. Technical
grade diatomaceous earth was wetted with
distilled water, dried, calcined for 1 hour
at 500-550°, ground and classified. The
wetability with liquids commonly used as a
stationary phase was tested. It was found
that up to 25% of liquid may be incorporated
into I. The above method may be used to
obtain I with any desired particle size.

CARD: 1/1

-- Karel Setinek

COUNTRY : Poland B-13
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81586
AUTHOR : Blaszkowska, Zofia; Dybczynski, Rajmund
INST. : Not given.
TITLE : Characteristics and Evaluation of Strongly
Alkaline Anionites. I. Methods of Evalua-
tion of Ion Exchange Capacity.
ORIG. PUB. : Przem. chem. 1959, 38, #3, 168-175.
ABSTRACT : Four methods for the determination of ion
exchange capacity of strongly alkaline
anionites (An) were described. Two of them
utilized column titration,
and were based on the determination, upon
filtration from 1 N, of the quantities
of anions, desorbed from the layer of An,
obtained from the reactions $AnCl + NaOH \rightarrow$
 $AnOH + Na_2CO_3 + H_2O$. The remaining two
methods were based on the potentiometric
titration of OH-form with the An solution
of HCl and Cl-form with a solution of

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Poland B-13
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81586

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : AgNO_3 . The above methods were used to study the polyfunctionality of An. It was observed that weak alkali group content in "Amberlite IRA-400" and in "Levatite MN" did not exceed 5-10%. "Levatite MP" and "Vofatite L-160" contained more than 70% of such groups.

-- G. Yelkin

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :

CARD:

COUNTRY : GDR C
CATEGORY : Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81629
AUTHOR : Jander, G.; Swart, K.-H.
INST. : -
TITLE : Molten Antimony Trichloride as an Ionizing
"Water-Like" Solvent

ORIG. PUB. : Z. anorgan. und allgem. Chem., 1959, 299,
No 5-6, 252-270

ABSTRACT : Well-soluble in molten SbCl_3 (I) are MCl ,
where $\text{M} = \text{K}, \text{Rb}, \text{Cs}, \text{NH}_4, \text{Tl}, \text{SbO}, [(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{N}]$
(II), $[(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{N}] [(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{C}]$ (III) and $[\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-NH}_3]$,
as well as $\text{HgCl}_2, \text{AlCl}_3, \text{TeCl}_2, \text{SeCl}_2, \text{CH}_3\text{COOK}, \text{Hg}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2, \text{Sb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_3$ (IV),
 $[(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{N}]_2\text{SO}_4, \text{KF}, \text{SbF}_3, [(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{N}]\text{ClO}_4, \text{KBr}, \text{NH}_4\text{Br}, \text{HgBr}_2, \text{KI}, \text{HgI}_2, \text{I}_2, \text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3, \text{As}_2\text{S}_3$ and
S. Difficultly soluble in I are $\text{LiCl}, \text{NaCl}, \text{SnCl}_2, \text{FeCl}_3, \text{BiCl}_3$; insoluble are CuCl ,

CARD: 1/7

COUNTRY : C
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81629

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : $\text{AgCl}, \text{MCl}_2$, where $\text{M} = \text{Ca}, \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}, \text{Zn}, \text{Cd}, \text{Pb}, \text{Mn}, \text{Co}, \text{Ni}$ and Hg_2 ; $\text{CrCl}_3, \text{M}_2\text{SO}_4$, where $\text{M} = \text{Na}, \text{K}$ and NH_4 , MSO_4 , where $\text{M} = \text{Mg}, \text{Ba}$ and Zn , $\text{Sb}_2\text{-(SO}_4)_3, \text{MS}$, where $\text{M} = \text{Zn}, \text{Cu}, \text{Hg}$ and Pb ; $\text{KClO}_4, \text{KCN}, \text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4, \text{MO}$, where $\text{M} = \text{Mg}, \text{Ca}, \text{Zn}, \text{Mn}$ and Pb ; Al_2O_3 and AgClO_4 . Under the action of I upon MNO_3 , where $\text{M} = \text{K}, \text{Na}$ and Ag , and NaNO_2 , the liberation of oxides of N takes place,

CARD: 2/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81629

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and under action upon M_2CO_3 , where $M=K, Li,$
cont'd and Na , and MCO_3 , where $M=Mg, Ba, Zn, Mn$ and
 Pb , the liberation of CO_2 occurs; $LiClO_4$ is
also subject to decomposition. A survey of
known solvates containing I is given; the
following crystallosolvates were obtained:
 $2[(CH_3)_4N]_2SO_4 \cdot 3I$, $2[(CH_3)_4N][Sb(SO_4)_2] \cdot I$,
 $KF \cdot 2I$, $2TlCl \cdot I$, $2KCl \cdot I$, $2NH_4Cl \cdot I$ and $SbOCl \cdot I$;
the last 5 solvates were prepared by crystal-

CARD: 3/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81629

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : lization of solutions of corresponding com-
cont'd pounds in I, extraction of the excess of I
in the Soxhlet apparatus by the action of
 CS_2 , and drying of the product in vacuum over
silica gel. There are also solvates well
soluble in CS_2 . Dissociation of I takes place
according to the equation $(x+1)SbCl_3 \rightleftharpoons$
 $\rightleftharpoons SbCl_2^+ + Cl^- \cdot xSbCl_3$; the substances whose
dissolution increases the concentrations of

CARD: 4/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No.81629

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the ions SbCl_2^+ or Cl^- , are considered as
cont'd analogs of acids and, correspondingly, of
bases. The specific conductivity, κ , of I
at 98.5° is of the order of $10^{-6} \text{ ohm}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$;
for solutions in I, κ increases by many or-
ders. The dependence of κ and mol. electro-
conductivity of solutions in I on the con-
centration was explored. From among MCl , the
strongest "base" is II. The low κ of SbOCl
is ascribed to its considerable association

CARD: 5/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No.81629

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : in conc. solutions. The "acids" are (in the
cont'd order of decrease of their acid properties):
 AlCl_3 , $[\text{SbCl}_2]\text{ClO}_4$, SeCl_4 , TeCl_4 , SbCl_5 , as
well as FeCl_3 . The van't Hoff coefficients
of a series of substances dissolved in I at
different concentrations were measured cryo-
scopically. Completely dissociated at all
concentrations were III ($i=2$) and at $c < 0.01$
mole/l of II. For IV, $i=3$, although κ is

CARD: 6/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 81629

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : very low. This is explained by the reaction
cont'd $IV + 2I \rightarrow 3SbCl_2(CH_3COO)$ (V) and by the small
dissociation of V. It was demonstrated that
I is a "water-like" solvent (Jander, G., Die
Chemie in wasserähnlichen Lösungsmitteln.
Berlin, 1949).-- I. Ryss

CARD: 7/7

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds

C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 81678

AUTHOR : Malik Wahid U.; Rahman S.M.Fazlur; Ali S.Anwar
INST. : -
TITLE : Studies on the Behavior of Cuprous Chloride
in Hydrochloric Acid and Potassium Chloride
Solutions. I. Chemical Analysis in the*

ORIG. PUB. : Z. anorgan. und allgem. Chem., 1959, 299,
No 5-6, 322-327

ABSTRACT : From the changes in the composition of solu-
tions containing CuCl and HCl, diluted before
the separation of CuCl deposit, the composi-
tions of moist deposits were evaluated; in
the authors' opinion, the obtained data point
to the formation of H_2CuCl_3 and H_3CuCl_4 in the
solution and in the deposit. By an analogous

*Aqueous Phase

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No.81678

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : method, the system $\text{CuCl-KCl-H}_2\text{O}$ was studied,
cont'd in which K_3CuCl_4 and K_2CuCl_3 are formed in
the solution and KCuCl_2 and K_2CuCl_3 in the
deposit.-- I. Ryss

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds

C

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.81684

AUTHOR : Schäfer, H.; Dohmann, K.-D.
INST. : -
TITLE :

: On the Chemistry of the Elements Niobium and
Tantalum. XX. On the Reaction $11\text{Nb} + 3\text{SiO}_2 =$
 $6\text{NbO} + \text{Nb}_5\text{Si}_3$

ORIG. PUB. : Z. anorgan. und allgem. Chem., 1959, 299,
No 3-4, 197-202

ABSTRACT : Upon heating the powder of metallic Nb in a
quartz ampoule during 4-10 days at $800-1000^\circ$,
a mixture of NbO and Nb_5Si_3 is formed, iden-
tified by chemical analysis and powdergrams
[sic]. If, during heating, the ampoule is
connected with the working diffusion pump,
then the formation of silicide is not ob-
served. The authors consider that the transfer
of Si from the walls of the ampoule to the

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : C
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81684

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : weighed portion is brought about by the for-
cont'd mation of gasiform SiO by means of the admix-
ture of 0.002% H in metallic niobium accord-
ing to the reaction: $\text{SiO}_2(\text{solid}) + \text{H}_2 = \text{SiO}(\text{gas}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Then, SiO_2 , H_2O and Nb react to
form Nb_5Si_3 . The over-all equation of the
reaction is: $11\text{Nb} + 3\text{SiO}_2 = 6\text{NbO} + \text{Nb}_5\text{Si}_3$; the
calculated enthalpy of the formation of Nb_5Si_3
is equal to $\Delta H < -25$ kcal. Upon heating

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY : C
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81684

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : metallic Ti in the quartz ampoule in the pre-
cont'd sence of TiCl_3 at 1200° , a transfer of the
metal is observed, resulting from the reac-
tion $\text{Ti}(\text{solid}) + 2\text{TiCl}_3(\text{gas}) = 3\text{TiCl}_2(\text{gas})$,
and on the walls a deposit of oxide and sili-
cide of titanium is formed. Part XVIII, RZh-
Khim., 1958, No 19, No 63668.-- I. Slonim

CARD: 3/3
#1015

COUNTRY : HUNGARY D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81697
AUTHOR : Kliburszky, B.
INST. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
TITLE : Physical Basis for Evaluation of Geochemical Potentials
ORIG. PUB. : Acta geol. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 5, No 3-4, 313-321
ABSTRACT : Two terms used in geochemistry, namely, "compound potential" of Szadeczky-Kardoss and "redox potential" of Goldschmidt, have been discussed. The existence of the first term is considered to be justified*. Regarding the "redox potential," under complex geological conditions this concept becomes unreal to a certain extent, but may also be considered as justified since it reflects the relationship which existed in the surrounding
*since it has a definite meaning
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : D
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81697
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : environment at the time of the formation of
cont'd the rock and fixes the subsequent secondary processes.-- N. Berling
CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : HUNGARY D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 81698
AUTHOR : Grasselly, G.
INST. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
TITLE : Variability of the Complex Anion Potential
in Anisodesmic and Mesodesmic Structures
ORIG. PUB. : Acta geol. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 5,
No 3-4, 293-311
ABSTRACT : Complex anion potentials, even in the case
of the same anion, cannot be considered as
values having a stable character. In aniso-
desmic structures, the variation of these
values mainly depends upon possible changes
in the ionic distances. From the point of
view of evaluation of the potential of the
connection or energy of the lattice, it is
necessary to distinguish the physically con-
sidered complex anions from the hard crys-

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : D
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 81698
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : talline lattice and anions interpreted
cont'd only formally in terms of the geometry. In
the silicates of mesodesmic structure, the
complex anion potential changes together with
variations of ionic distance, but the change
of the former is most essential. From meso-
silicates to tectosilicates, the values of
complex anion potentials decrease in relation
to structural type and degree of silification.
-- N. Berling

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : HUNGARY D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81700

AUTHOR : Ovchinnikov, L. N.
INST. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences
TITLE : Experimental Study of the Processes of Ore
Genesis

ORIG. PUB. : Acta geol. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 5,
No 3-4, 337-350

ABSTRACT : The significance of the filtration effect in
the formation of ore deposits and its depen-
dence upon the radii of hydrated ions is
discussed. See also RZKhim., 1959, No 18,
No 63982.-- R. Rafal'skiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81707

AUTHOR : Osika, R.
INST. : Polish Geological Institute
TITLE : Deposits and Prospects of Search for Iron
Ores in Poland

ORIG. PUB. : Biul. Inst. geol., 1958, No 126, 9-55

ABSTRACT : Three genetic types of deposits - sedimentary,
erosion zone and magmatic - are described.
The prospecting work conducted is based on
geochemical and geophysical data.-- G. Vorob'-
yev

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 81710

AUTHOR : Cseh Nemeth, J.

INST. : -

TITLE : Facies of Manganese Ore Deposits in Urkuti

ORIG. PUB. : Foldt. kozlony, 1958, 88, No 4, 399-415

ABSTRACT : In the western part, the manganese deposits principally consist of the carbonates of Mn;* in the eastern part, oxides of Mn predominate, and on the eastern border alluvial deposits are widespread. In the process of alteration of the rocks of the metal-bearing horizon, the carbonates of Mn were subjected to oxidation which was taking place at different speeds and was accompanied by the formation of different structures. As a re-

*in the center and

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

D

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 - 1959, No. 81710

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : sult of the translocation of a considerable
cont'd part of the altered rocks, the following
facies appeared: a) oxides of Mn on the site
of the original formation; b) translocated
oxides of Mn of clastic and clayey type; c)
horizon of decomposed ore (silica fragments
with brown and red clay); d) alluvial depo-
sits from oxides of Mn. Numerous chemical
analyses of ores are cited.-- R. Shereshev-
skaya

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : BULGARIA D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81741

AUTHOR : Barska, S.
INST. : Sofia University, Biological-Geological-
TITLE : Vermiculite from Krumovograd *

ORIG. PUB. : Godishnik Sofiysk. un-t. Biol.-geol.-geogr.
fak., 1956-1957 (1958), 51, No 2, 133-140

ABSTRACT : Streaks of micaceous mineral, vermiculite, were
discovered in an asbestos mine among acti-
nolite and talcum. Chemical composition,
according to three analyses, is (in %): SiO₂
33.17-52.83, TiO₂ 0.07-0.44, Al₂O₃ 10.28-
18.39, Fe₂O₃ 3.84-11.81, FeO 0.67-1.50, MgO
15.18-24.24, CaO 0.10-2.56, Na₂O 0.38-0.64,
K₂O 0.06-0.72, H₂O* 8.20-8.97, H₂O- 8.59-

*Geographical Faculty

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : D
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81741

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 12.13. Crystallo-optical and thermal analyses
cont'd were effected. The characteristics of the
chemism of the mineral are discussed.-- G.
Volkov

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 81749
AUTHOR : Wieser, T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Petrographical Characteristics of Albitophyre and Porphyries and of Diabase from Mrzyglod in Zawiercie Region
ORIG. PUB. : Kwart. geol., 1957, 1, No 1, 113-125, 216
ABSTRACT : According to the data of petrographical and chemical analyses, the igneous rocks revealed by boreholes were found to be greatly changed by the subsequent hydrothermal processes. Chemical changes were expressed by albitization, propylitization and calcitization.-- G. Vorob'yev

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81751
AUTHOR : Grenar, A.
INST. : Slovak Academy of Sciences
TITLE : Mineralogical and Petrographical Study of Pegmatites in Krizenci and Its Nearest Surroundings (Czechoslovakia)
ORIG. PUB. : Geol. prace. SAV. Zpravy, 1958, No 13, 74-96
ABSTRACT : Various types of pegmatites differing in their structure, texture, mineralogical composition and certain geochemical characteristics were distinguished. A geochemical diagram for identifying minerals was compiled. The formation of pegmatites is considered from the point of view of theories set out in the works of A. A. Beus (see RZhGeo., 1955, No 3, No 2994). -- R. Khamel'nitskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR D
 CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81762
 AUTHOR : Bautsch, H.-J.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : On the Genesis of Asbestos of Klettigshammer (Thüringen)
 ORIG. PUB. : Geologie, 1959, 8, No 2, 149-158
 ABSTRACT : Actinolite asbestos in paleopicroite is regarded as a product of regional metamorphism. The formation of actinolite was due to the action of magmatic intrusions, probably in the Sudeten phase of folding, and was accompanied by the loss of water. The preceding serpentization completely encompassed olivine, preserving the relics of augite, whereas the formation of actinolite was brought about exclusively by physical and chemical

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : D
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81762
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : causes, in the formation of asbestos, mechanical processes also took part. Magnetite always appears simultaneously with actinolite. The following variants of chemical reactions are possible: 1) $10(\text{Ca, Mg, Fe})\text{SiO}_3 + 3(\text{Mg, Fe})_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5/(\text{OH})_4 - 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Ca}_2(\text{Mg, Fe})_5\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}/(\text{OH})_2 + 5/3\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$; 2) $4(\text{Ca, Mg, Fe})\text{SiO}_3 + 2(\text{Mg, Fe})_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5/(\text{OH})_4 - 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca}_2(\text{Mg, Fe})_5\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}/(\text{OH})_2 + \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$; 3) $2(\text{Ca, Mg, Fe})\text{SiO}_3 + 3(\text{Mg, Fe})_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5/(\text{OH})_4 - 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca}_2(\text{Mg, Fe})_5\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}/(\text{OH})_2 + \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$
 cont'd

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

D

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81762

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : $\text{Fe}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5/(\text{OH})_4 + \text{CaCO}_3 - 5\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca}_2(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe})_5\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}/(\text{OH})_2 + 5/3\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{CO}_2^{-2}$; 4) 12(Mg, Fe) $\text{Fe}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5/(\text{OH})_4 + 6\text{CaCO}_3 - 21\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 3\text{Ca}_2(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe})_5\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}/(\text{OH})_2 + 7\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + 6\text{CO}_2^{-2}$.--- N. Berling

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

D

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81766

AUTHOR : Grafenauer, S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Lead-Zinc and Molybdenum Deposits in Mezica (Yugoslavia)

ORIG. PUB. : Rud.-metal. zb., 1958, No 3, 263-294

ABSTRACT : The above-named deposits are characterized by a uniform composition of ores and extremely low content of trace elements. The sulfides of Pb appeared later than the sulfides of Zn, chiefly in the second stage of mineralization, which followed after a considerable interval. The action of surface waters led to the formation of wulfenite. V was brought into the zone of oxidation exclusively by these waters. --- N. Berling

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 81778
AUTHOR : Maieru, O.
INST. :
TITLE : On the Process of Serpentine Erosion in the Danube Valley
ORIG. PUB. : Rev. minelor, 1959, 10, No 1, 35-37
ABSTRACT : The processes of erosion of the serpentine mountain range as a whole and in the intermediate stages of oxides, hydroxides and amorphous hydrosilicates of Ni were examined. The chemical analyses of 8 samples of serpentine rocks and 8 samples of garnierite are cited. Data concerning the extraction of hydroxides of Ni from rocks with acids are tabulated. A suggestion is made regarding the exploitation of a serpentine deposit with a view to the production of Ni, Co, Cu, Fe, Mg and coll. SiO₂.--- E. Chepizhnaya
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81784
AUTHOR : Atanasov, A. N.
INST. : Sofia University, Biological-Geological-*
TITLE : Exogenous Galenite from Madzharovo Deposit
ORIG. PUB. : Godishnik Sofiysk. un-t. Biol.-geol.-geogr. fak., 1956-1957 (1958), 51, No 2, 141-150
ABSTRACT : The deposit is represented by a system of veins in vulcanogenic rocks. The veins are filled with quartz and barite with galenite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrites. The zone of oxidation and the zone of secondary sulfides are prominent. In the latter, coatings and overgrowths of galenite are noticed
*Geographical Faculty

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No.81784

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : around crystals of sphalerite, the formation
cont'd of which proceeded according to the following
scheme: $\text{PbSO}_4(\text{solution}) + \text{ZnS}(\text{solid}) = \text{PbS}(\text{solid}) + \text{ZnSO}_4(\text{solution})$, under conditions
of strong acid medium and small wateriness
of rocks.-- G. Volkov

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : BULGARIA D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No.81819

AUTHOR : Rozhdestvenski, A.
INST. : Chemical Institute, Bulgarian AS
TITLE : Composition of Basic Atmospheric Precipita-
tions in the Region of the Black Sea Coast
and Its Significance for Chemical Dynamics*

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Khim. in-t, B"lg. AN, 1958, 6, 131-148

ABSTRACT : In order to study substances entering the
sea, it is necessary to take into account
the chemical composition of the atmospheric
precipitations (rain, snow) because of the
considerable part which they play in the
water balance of the Black Sea. The data
obtained showed that, on the average, minera-

*of Sea Waters

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

D

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 81819

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : lization of the atmospheric precipitations
cont'd on the seaside (in general 3 mg/l; rain 5,
snow 2 mg/l) is slightly less than that of
continental precipitations; the percentage
of HCO_3^- in them is a little smaller and
that of Cl^- is greater, but HCO_3^- still re-
mains the principal ion. As to the content
of biogenous elements, the atmospheric pre-
cipitations differ little from river waters;
at the same time, they have even more ammonia

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

D

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81819

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and less nitrates than the latter. A consi-
cont'd derable amount of biogenous elements may
also be supplied to the sea directly by
dust. In view of the characteristic seasonal
circulation of the air over the Black Sea,
it is reasonable to expect that the distri-
bution of the amounts of the substances pre-
cipitated onto the surface of the sea should
have different zonality depending on the
season.-- V. Konshin

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA D
CATEGORY : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81825
AUTHOR : Santholzer, V.; Podzimek, J.; Macku, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Systematic Measurements of Radioactivity of
Atmospheric Precipitations and Proof of Pre-
sence of Artificial Radioactivity in the*
ORIG. PUB. : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1958, 8, No 6, 716-721
ABSTRACT : The measurement of the radioactivity of at-
mospheric precipitations for the period from
1956 to 1958 showed a sharp increase of ra-
dioactivity in the middle and at the end of
1957. The radioactivity of precipitations
was mainly due to the presence of the product
of disintegration of U^{235} and Pu^{239} . A de-
*Atmosphere

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : D
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81825
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : crease of radioactivity with time, proved by
cont'd the method of extrapolation, serves as a con-
firmation of the surmise regarding the pre-
sence of artificial radioactivity in the at-
mosphere. The magnitude of this radioactivity
constitutes 10^{-10} - 10^{-9} curie per 1 liter of
collected atmospheric precipitations.-- T.
Levi

CARD: 2/2
#1015

HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. General.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81877
Author : Nagy, Zoltan
Inst : Not given
Title : The Use of the Nomogram in Spectroscopic Analysis
Employing the Method of Additives
Orig Pub : Magyar kem. lapja, 1958, 13, No 7-8, 303-305

Abstract : To facilitate the determination of the concentration of the desired substance by the method of additives the following formula is used:
$$(1 + a_1/C)^B = 1 + a_2/C$$
 where $B = (\Delta F_2 - \Delta F_0) / (\Delta F_1 - \Delta F_0)$, a_1 and a_2 are amounts of the added substance, C = concentration sought, F_0 = difference in blackening of lines at the initial concentration, ΔF_1 and ΔF_2 = same upon addition of a_1 and a_2 . It is recommended that

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81877

one use the nomogram constructed as three vertical logarithmic straight lines; the logarithms $\Delta F_1 - \Delta F_0$ and $\Delta F_2 - \Delta F_0$ are plotted on the outer straight lines, and the concentration sought is read off the center straight lines (at the point of intersection of this line with the straight line connecting experimentally determined points). -- I. Krisztofori

Card 2/2

RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. General.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81880

Author : Pavlovskii, Gh.; Gruia, E.

Inst : Not given

Title : Electronometry as a Method of Analysis

Orig Pub : Rev. chim. (RPR), 1959, 10, No 3, 165-167

Abstract : An electrometric titration method is described, based on the dependence of the radiation process on the number of atoms participating in the photometric reaction as well as on the energy state of the optical (valence) electrons of these atoms. Gradual introduction into the photometric reaction of increasing quantities of atoms or molecules, which by interacting with excited atoms change the energy state of their optical electrons, permits the determination

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81880

of the concentration of the substance to be analyzed, the amount and the composition of the compounds obtained as a result of the interaction of the reactants, as well as the study of various biochemical processes in those cases where other methods are not acceptable. The curves obtained in the electrometric titration $E - N$ (where E is the photometer reading, N is the number of ml of 0.1 mM titrant) have inflections at the equivalence points. Results of the electrometric titration of CaCl_2 with H_3PO_4 , H_3BO_3 , and AlCl_3 solutions, as well as results of the titration of CaSiO_3 with AlCl_3 solution are given. In the last case, the existence

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81880

of four chemical compounds in the system Ca -
SiO₂ - Al₂O₃ has been determined. -- B. Manole

Card 3/3

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. General.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81887

Author : Michalek, Wanda

Inst : Not given

Title : Analysis of Gases Formed During the Direct
Synthesis of Methylchlorosilanes by the Method
of Adsorption Chromatography

Orig Pub : Tworzywo guma lakiery, 1959, 4, No 1, 6-12

Abstract : A quantitative method for the analysis of gases
given off (H₂, CH₃Cl, CH₄, CO, N₂) during the
direct synthesis of methylchlorosilanes is
described. The apparatus for analysis consists
of four parts: an auxiliary (a cylinder with CO₂
used as carrier gas, regulators and a gas
flowmeter), measuring (the measurement of the
amount of the sample to be analyzed), an

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POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. General.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81887

adsorber (two chromatographic columns filled with activated charcoal), and a detector (an azotometer filled with 50% KOH solution). The measured sample of the gas mixture to be analyzed is introduced into the apparatus, previously passing CO₂ through it (to remove air); the sample by means of the carrier gas is passed through the chromatographic columns where the gas separation occurs. The individual mixture components coming from the columns are passed into the azotometer where their volumes are measured. The analysis duration depends on the gas composition and varies from 10 minutes to one hour. -- A. Nemodruk

Card 2/2

HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81904

Author : Molnar, F.; Toth, Gy.

Inst : Not given

Title : Anion Exchange Separation of Thorium, Zirconium, and Niobium in Sulfuric Acid Medium

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1959, 19, No 1, 75-81

Abstract : See RZ Khim, No 8, 1959, No. 26997

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81921

Author : Kvapil, Jan

Inst : Not given

Title : Determination of Potassium with Sodium
Tetraphenyl Borate in the Quality Control of
the Production of Potash

Orig Pub : Kvasny prumysl, 1958, 4, No 4, 87

Abstract : For the determination of K in the quality control of the production of potash, the use of sodium tetraphenyl borate is recommended. The sample is evaporated with conc. HCl and HNO₃ (to remove ammonium salts); the residue is dissolved in water; the solution (30-40 mg K) is acidified, using methyl orange as indicator; it is heated to 60-70°, and 25 ml 2% solution

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81921

of sodium tetraphenyl borate is added while stirring. Upon cooling, the residue is filtered off, washed three times on a filter with a saturated solution of sodium tetraphenyl borate, dried for one hour at 105° and weighed.
-- T. Zvarova

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81925

Author : Vesely, Miroslav; Sulcek, Zdenek

Inst : Not given

Title : Rapid Methods for the Analysis of Metals and Mineral Raw Materials. VI. Photometric Determination of Copper in Natural Carbonates

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 2010-2012;
Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24,
No 6, 2052-2055

Abstract : A highly selective reagent "tetraethylthiura-
mdisulfide" (I) was applied to the determination
of Cu in limestones. Beer's law is obeyed
at Cu^{+2} concentration of 5-70% per 50 ml. In
the presence of 20% $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, (I) begins to
separate from the solution; upon further increase

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81925

in $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ concentration the separation of (I)
ceases; optimum $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ concentration is 60%.
The determination of Cu in the presence of Fe
is impossible in HCl , HNO_3 , and H_2SO_4 media;
reproducible results are obtained in the
presence of HClO_4 and H_3PO_4 , in which case the
accuracy of the Cu determination is satis-
factory even at an excess of Fe of 13,000 times.
In the medium of 1 ml HClO_4 , 3 ml H_3PO_4 , and
1.6 g $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ (per 50 ml) containing 30%
Cu, it is possible to mask up to 100 ml [sic]
 Fe_2O_3 . For the determination of Cu, 5 g of
limestone is dissolved in the required amount
of concentration HNO_3 (in the final solution
50 ml should contain 2 ml concentrated HNO_3),
the solution is boiled, diluted with water

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81925

to 25-100 ml, and shaken; to 10 ml of filtrate 3 ml 85% H_3PO_4 , 1 ml 70% $HClO_4$, 30 ml 96% C_2H_5OH , and 3 ml 0.01 M solution of (I) are added; this is stirred, diluted with water to 50 ml, allowed to stand for 30 minutes and the optical density of the solution measured with a purple light filter, Ilford No. 601, using for comparison the solution prepared from an aliquot portion of the solution of limestone to be analyzed without adding (I). With the sample weight of 2 g (in 50 ml), the sensitivity of the method is $>0.0005\%$; the relative error of one determination, $\pm 1.3\%$. The method is useful for the analysis of limestone with traces of Cu as well as the analysis of mineralogically separated calcites, ankerites

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81925

and limestones which are used in the rubber industry. For Communication V see RZ Khim, No 23, 1958, No. 77339. -- Jiri Vanecek

Card 4/4

RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81928

Author : Spacu, P.; Pirtea, Th. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : Potentiometric Determination of Silver in the Presence of Other Elements

Orig Pub : An. Univ. "C. I. Parhon". Ser. stiint. natur., 1958, No 20, 55-58

Abstract : It has been determined that the method previously developed by the authors for the determination of Ag^+ by the potentiometric titration with sodium nitroprusside solution (RZ Khim, No 8, 1958, No. 24742) is also applicable when Tl^+ and most elements that are found with Ag in alloys and ores (Pb, Cd, Zn, Cu, Co, Ni, Mn, Sb) are present in the solution. The solution

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RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81928

to be analyzed containing AgNO_3 and 0.01-0.2 g of each of the salts of the above metals (anions: NO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} , CH_3COO^- , and $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6^{2-}$) is diluted with water to 125-150 ml, 7-8 g NaNO_3 and 0.8-1.5 g Complexone III are added, and this is titrated with 0.1 N solution of Na nitroprusside at 380 mv. The error in the determination of Ag is 3%. -- B. Manole

Card 2/2

HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81935

Author : Dzubay, Miklos

Inst : Not given

Title : Flame Photometric Determination of Small
Amounts of Barium

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1958, 64, No 12, 483-484

Abstract : 0.001-0.01 M concentrations of barium are determined at 770 mμ in the acetylene air flame, using Zeiss photometer with the light filter K77. The calibration curve for the concentration interval of 14-110 mg of Ba per 100 ml is a straight line; the error in the determination of Ba in uncontaminated solutions varies from -4.4 to +1.5%. The determination of Ba is possible in the presence

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E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81935

of large amounts of Ca; the presence of Mg leads to high results. -- N. Poleuktov

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HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81947
Author : Sommer, L.
Inst : Not given
Title : A Spectrophotometric Study of an Inner Complex
of Titanium with Chromotropic Acid in Solution
Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1959, 18, No 1-4,
121-127
Abstract : See RZ Khim, 1959, No 8, No. 27043; No 9,
No. 31000

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CHINA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81951
Author : Chiang Jih-huei
Inst : Not given
Title : Colorimetric Determination of Micro Quantities
of Vanadium in Tungsten Ores
Orig Pub : Dizhi yu kantan, 1958, No 24, 21-23
Abstract : A simple and rapid method for the determination
of V_2O_5 , based on the oxidation of V^{+4} to V^{+5}
with Fe^{+3} and the colorimetric determination
of the equivalent quantity of Fe^{+2} formed by
means of α, α' -dipyridyl, is described. Cu^{+2}
and Al^{+3} , which interfere, are removed from
the solution by adding Na_2S and NH_4Cl ,
respectively. WO_3 , MoO_4^{-2} , MnO_4^{-} , CrO_4^{-2} ,
 Fe^{+3} , Pb^{+2} , Zn^{+2} , Sn^{+4} , Ti^{+4} , and other ions

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81951

do not interfere. The sample (0.5 g) is fused in an iron crucible with 3.5 g Na_2O_2 ; the melt is leached out with hot water, 2-3 drops of 3% H_2O_2 are added, and the solution is boiled carefully for 1 minute; upon the appearance of a bluish-green color in the solution, indicating the presence of CuO_2^{-2} , 5-10 drops of Na_2S solution are added, and the solution is boiled for 1 minute with stirring. The resulting solution after cooling is diluted with water to 100 ml, stirred and rapidly filtered through a dry filter into a dry flask. To 5-10 ml of the filtrate, 0.5-1 g NH_4Cl is added; this is filtered into a colorimetric cell having a 25 ml volume; the precipitate is washed until the total volume of the filtrate is 15 ml, 4 ml

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81951

HCl (1 : 1) and 2 ml 8% NaNO_2 solution are added, allowed to stand for 15 minutes; 1 g of urea (to remove excess NaNO_2) is added, allowed to stand for 15 minutes; 1 ml 0.25% aqueous solution of 2,2'-dipyridyl, 1 ml Fe^{+3} (120 or 240 \times Fe^{+3}) solution, 1.5 ml concentrated NH_4OH (to pH 3-9) are added, diluted with water to the mark, stirred, allowed to stand for 15 minutes, and the optical density is measured. The concentration to be determined is 0.0002-1% V_2O_5 . Light absorption of the colored solution is constant at pH 3-9. --
A. Petrenko

Card 3/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81954

Author : Habrcetl, Miloslav

Inst : Not given

Title : Polarographic Determination of Molybdenum in Steel

Orig Pub : Hutn. listy, 1959, 14, No 4, 324-325

Abstract : A method for the determination of Mo in carbon steels as well as in low- and medium-alloy steels (containing < 0.30 Cu), based on the polarography of Mo in $\text{CH}_3\text{COONH}_4$ medium at pH of 4.5, is described. The sample (1 g) is dissolved in 20 ml HNO_3 (1 : 1), evaporated to dryness; the residue is evaporated with 10 ml concentrated HCl, 25 ml water, and 20 ml concentrated NH_4OH are added, diluted with

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81954

water to 100 ml and filtered (to remove $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$). To 50 ml of filtrate, containing MoO_4^{2-} , WO_4^{2-} , Cu^{+2} , Ni^{+2} , and Co^{+2} , 5.5 ml glacial CH_3COOH , 3.7 g Complexone III and 2 ml 0.5% gelatin solution are added, diluted with water to 100 ml, and the polarogram is obtained upon passing N_2 . For the analysis of steel containing Al, the sample is dissolved in 20 ml concentrated HCl, Fe^{+2} is oxidized by adding 2 ml HNO_3 ; the solution is evaporated to dryness; the residue is dissolved in 10 ml HCl, and the analysis continued as shown above. -- N. N. Turkevich

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RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81960
Author : Spacu, P.; Radulescu, Elena; Vasilescu, Claudia;
Balanel, Elena
Inst : Not given
Title : Separation and Determination of Manganese in
Ferromanganese
Orig Pub : An. Univ. "C. I. Parhon", Ser. stiint. natur.,
1958, No 20, 69-77

Abstract : Two methods were applied with improvements to
the determination of Mn in ferromanganese
under factory conditions: complexometric method
(Pribil, R.; Horacek; Z. anal. Chem., 132,
140 (1951)) and ion-exchange method (RZ Khim,
No 6, 1955, No. 9697). In the 1st method the
sample to be analyzed, containing 30-150 mg

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RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81960

Mn, is treated with a concentrated HNO_3
solution, neutralized with a NaOH solution
until the appearance of weak opalescence;
25-30 ml 7% Complexone III solution (I), and
10 ml glacial CH_3COOH containing 1 g $\text{Ca}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$
(to form a buffer) are added; 1 g PbO_2 (to
oxidize Mn^{+2} to Mn^{+3}) is introduced; this is
stirred (1.5 min.), filtered under vacuum,
and the residue (excess PbO_2) washed with
water; the filtrate, containing all of Mn
in the form of a Mn (III) complex, is
titrated with 0.1 M solution of Mohr's salt.
To prevent the decomposition of the Mn (III)
complex, the analysis (after the addition of
 PbO_2) should be conducted rapidly, (≤ 5 min.).
The error of the method is $\pm 0.5\%$. In the 2nd

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E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81960

method the cation exchange resin Amberlite 1R-120 is used; 20% HCl solution (150 ml) is used for the elution of Mn. The resulting solution is neutralized with a concentrated NH_4OH solution, and Mn is determined by an indirect titration: an excess of 0.1 N solution of I [means (I)], 8-10 ml buffer solution (350 ml NH_4OH + 54 g NH_4Cl) are added, and the excess of (I) is back-titrated with 0.1 N. ZnSO_4 solution, using Eriochrome Black T as indicator. It was determined that the use of NaOH or KOH (instead of NH_4OH) for the neutralization causes high results in the determination of Mn. This method is two times more accurate than the first one, but is more time-consuming; it is also necessary to separate

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81960

SiO_2 previously. After the separation of Mn, Fe in the solution is determined by a titration with permanganate (after reducing Fe^{+3} to Fe^{+2} with electrolytic Cd). -- B. Manole

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81970

Author : Matrka, Miroslav; Navratil, František

Inst : Not given

Title : Photometric Determination of Nitrite with
N,N'-Tetramethylbenzidine

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1959, 9, No 2, 75-77

Abstract : A new method for the photometric determination of NO_2^- ions was developed, based on the oxidation by NO_2^- ions of N,N'-tetramethylbenzidine to orange-colored diphenoquinone (absorption maximum at 475 mμ), containing the cation $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{N}^+ = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 = \text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_2$. To 1 ml 0.1% solution of N,N'-tetramethylbenzidine in 1 N. HCl, 9 ml 1 N. HCl and 0.5-3 ml NaNO_2 solution to be analyzed

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81970

(~0.01 g NaNO_2 in 1 liter) are added, allowed to stand for 15 min., diluted with water to 100 ml, and the optical density of the solution is measured at ~500 mμ (bluish-green light filter) after 3 hours, using "3.5" [sic] cells. Beer's law is obeyed at NO_2^- concentrations <30 g/ml. Oxidizing agents (CrO_4^{2-} , MnO_4^- , Ce^{+4}) and reducing agents (SO_3^{2-} , $\text{S}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$) interfere. -- N. Turkevich

Card 2/2

HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81974

Author : Fodor, J.

Inst : Not given

Title : Rapid Determination of the Phosphorus Content
in Steel During Manufacture Using the Isotope
Dilution Method

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1959, 19, No 1,
13-21

Abstract : No abstract given

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81975

Author : Flum, Zdenek

Inst : Not given

Title : Photometric Determination of Phosphorus in the
Ashes of Solid Fuel

Orig Pub : Paliva, 1959, 39, No 4, 126-129

Abstract : The sample of ashes to be analyzed (0.05-0.1 g)
is evaporated in a Pt crucible two times with
2 ml concentrated HNO_3 and 1 ml HF. The residue
is evaporated again to dryness with 1 ml
concentrated HNO_3 and dissolved in 5 ml 20%
 H_2SO_4 with boiling for 5 minutes. The solution
is filtered, 2 ml 4% $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ (to reduce Fe^{+3})
is added; this is boiled (to remove SO_2) and
diluted with water to 100 ml. To 20 ml of the

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81975

resulting solution, 10 ml 20% H_2SO_4 , 35 ml water and 10 ml 5% ammonium molybdate in 10% H_2SO_4 are added, 2 ml freshly prepared $SnCl_2$ solution (0.5 g $SnCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ in 0.5% HCl) is introduced; this is diluted with water to 100 ml, and the optical density of the solution is measured after 15 minutes, using 2.006-cm cells and the red light filter. Beer's law is obeyed at concentrations of P of 4-64 %/ml. The reproducibility of the results of the analysis at <0.1% P_2O_5 is 4.8%; at somewhat higher P contents, it reaches 1.3%. Small quantities of As and NO_3^- do not interfere with the determination of P. -- N. N. Turkevich

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81979

Author : Kopa, Lubos
Inst : Not given
Title : Determination of Oxygen Content in Aluminum by the Vacuum Fusion Method

Orig Pub : Hutn. listy, 1959, 14, No 4, 322-324

Abstract : A modification of the Sloman method (Sloman, J. Instit. Metals 71, 391 (1945)) for the determination of O combined with aluminum as Al_2O_3 is described. Upon heating with graphite in the oven of the vacuum extraction apparatus, Al carbide and CO are formed; CO is determined in the Orsat analyzer. 16-20 g of copper (to prevent the distillation of Al) is placed in a graphite crucible (diameter 20 mm, height

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81979

50 mm), which is placed in a quartz crucible (diameter 33 mm, height 100 mm), sprinkled with powdered graphite and connected to a quartz tube and a 2-stage diffusion pump; this is heated to 1250° for 15-30 min. The temperature is then lowered to 1050°, a 1.5-2 g sample is added, and after 10 minutes the temperature is raised to 1550°. The evolution of CO is complete within 20-30 minutes. In the control experiment, CO is formed for 30 minutes, the quantity being >0.01 ml. The determination error is 0.0010-0.0057%. --
N. N. Turkevich

Card 2/2

RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81981

Author : Trandafirescu, E.; Iordachescu, Jeana;
Diaconescu, Georgeta; Florescu, Creanga Silvia

Inst : Not given

Title : The Mechanism of Oxidation-Reduction Reactions.
The Detection of Small Quantities of Selenium
and Tellurium in the Presence of Arsenic

Orig Pub : Farmaica (RPR) 1959, 7, No 2, 135-141

Abstract : On the basis of measurements of normal
oxidation-reduction potentials (E_0) of the
systems $\text{SeO}_3^{2-}/\text{Se}$ and $\text{TeO}_3^{2-}/\text{Te}$, as a function
of the pH of the medium, conditions were deter-
mined which permit the detection of Se and Te
present simultaneously in the solution as H_2SeO_3
and H_2TeO_3 . At pH=0, the rate of the SeO_3^{2-}

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RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81981

reduction ($E_0=0.76v$) with $SnCl_2$ (Sn^{+4}/Sn^{+2} $E_0=0.3$ volts) is large, and elemental Se separates as a red-orange powder, while TeO_3^{-2} ($E_0=0.305$ volts) is practically not reduced by $SnCl_2$ even when a large excess of $SnCl_2$ is present and the solution is heated. In an alkaline medium ($pH=14$), the difference between E_0 values for SeO_3^{-2} and TeO_3^{-2} is small (≈ 0.1 volts), and both metals are reduced very rapidly with $SnCl_2$ ($E_0=0.85$ volts). In this case, Te and Se separate as black powders; however, Se has a greyish-violet coloration and represents the allotropic form which contains OH^- . Upon drying, Se precipitate regains the red-orange color, while the Te precipitate remains black. For the detection of Se and Te,

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RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81981

one drop of the solution to be analyzed, one drop of $SnCl_2$ solution in HCl (5 g $SnCl_2$ is dissolved in 5 ml concentrated HCl + 95 ml water; $pH=0.5$), and after some time two drops of 2-N. NaOH are placed on the filter paper and dried with warm air, at the same time observing the color of the spot. The detection limit is 5×10^{-6} g of selenite or tellurite. The presence of As^{+3} (also Sb) does not interfere with the detection of Se and Te; Bi interferes with the reaction in an alkaline medium. For the detection of As in the presence of Se and Te, it is recommended that one use the Tananaev and Panamarev method (after precipitating Se and Te with atomic H).
-- B. Manole

Card 3/3

YUGOSLAVIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81983

Author : Stevanovic, Mirko; Mlinar, Anton; Kangrga, Dušanka

Inst : Not given

Title : The Detection of Fluoride

Orig Pub : Vojnosanit. pregl., 1959, 16, No 3, 217-219

Abstract : A microcrystalloscopic method for the detection of F^- has been developed. To 1 drop of the solution to be analyzed, placed on a microscope slide, 1 drop of saturated $PbCl_2$ solution is added and the crystals formed are observed under 100 x magnification. At optimum conditions (1% F in 1 drop, dilution 1 : 50,000) starlike $PbFCl$ crystals are formed; at 0.1% F^- (dilution 1 : 500,000), still visible crystals are grain-

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YUGOSLAVIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81983

like; at 0.2% F^- mixed crystals are obtained, and in this case it is recommended that one evaporate a drop of the solution to be analyzed and add the saturated $PbCl_2$ solution to the dry residue. The best crystal form is obtained with the saturated $PbCl_2$ solution in dilute H_2SO_4 (1 : 20); however, then, the sensitivity of the reaction is considerably decreased. 1% F^- can be detected in the presence of 15% SO_4^{2-} by the above method. --
N. N. Turkevich

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81984
Author : Romovacek, Jiri
Inst : Not given
Title : Titrimetric Determination of Carbon Disulfide
Orig Pub : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24,
No 2, 604-608

Abstract : A new method for the determination of CS₂, based on the alkalimetric titration of dialkyldithiocarbamic acid formed in the reaction between CS₂ with a secondary amine, has been developed. The titration is performed in a pyridine, isopropyl alcohol, and water (2 : 2 : 1) medium, employing a potentiometric or a visual end-point; in the second case, 1% thymolphthalein solution in pyridine is used as the indicator.

Card 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81984

Best results are obtained when an excess of NaOH is added, and this is titrated with an HCl solution. Three secondary amines were tested: morpholine, diethanolamine, and piperidine; the first two amines give satisfactory results with both methods of end-point detection, whereas in the case of piperidine a slow color transition of the visual indicator is observed, and a poor potentiometric titration curve is obtained. In comparison with known methods the new method is considerably faster (< 10 minutes) and is applicable to industrial control. In the application of the method to the analysis of the first fraction from the distillation of benzene (containing 8-24% CS₂)

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81984

and to the estimation of the purity of CS_2 ,
good results were obtained. -- Jiri Vanecek

Card 3/3

CHINA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81985

Author : Not given

Inst : Not given

Title : Methods for Rapid Determination of Silicon and
Aluminum Under Field Conditions

Orig Pub : Dizhi yuekan, 1958, No 12, 34-35

Abstract : The determination of SiO_2 is based on the
precipitation of Si as K_2SiF_6 from a strongly
acidic saturated KCl solution after the de-
composition of the sample by the method of
alkali fusion, the hydrolytic dissolution of
the precipitate obtained, and the titration of
the equivalent quantity of liberated HF with a
standard NaOH solution. The sample (0.5 g)
is fused with 4 g NaOH in Ag or a Ni crucible

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81985

for 10 minutes at 500° ; the melt is leached out with hot water; 15 ml concentrated HCl is added with stirring, and after cooling the solution is diluted with water to 100 ml. To 25 ml of the resulting solution contained in an ebonite beaker, 5 ml concentrated HNO_3 and 5 g KCl are added, and with continuous stirring 5 ml 20% KF solution is introduced. After 10 minutes the precipitate is separated by a filtration through a pulp filter and washed with a saturated KCl solution in 50% $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ until the washings are no longer acidic; the precipitate with the filter is placed in 100 ml of water heated to 80° ; upon completion of hydrolysis, 2 ml 1% phenolphthalein solution is added, and this is titrated with 0.1 N. NaOH solution until

Card 2/5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81985

a nondisappearing red tint is obtained. The determination of Al_2O_3 is based on the complexation of Al as a soluble complex with Complexone III (I), the back-titration of the excess of (I) with $\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ solution at pH of 5.7 using the system ferrocyanide-ferricyanide benzidine as indicator, displacement of Al from the complex by precipitating AlF_3 and back-titration of the liberated equivalent amount of (I) with $\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$. The sample (0.1-0.15 g) is fused with 2-4 g NaOH for 10-15 minutes at $400-500^{\circ}$; the melt, after cooling, is leached out with hot water; this is acidified with concentrated HCl solution and diluted with water to 100 ml. To 25 ml of the resulting solution, 1-2 drops concentrated HNO_3 and 10-15

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81985

ml 2% solution of (I) are added; this is heated to 50-60°, neutralized with NH_4OH solution (1 : 3) in the presence of methyl orange, 5 ml acetate buffer (20.4 g CH_3COONa + 9.4 ml CH_3COOH in 1 liter) is added; this is boiled for 2-3 minutes, cooled; 6 drops 3% benzidine solution in glacial CH_3COOH and 3 drops ferro-ferricyanide solution (10 ml 10% $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ and 5 ml 1% $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ are diluted with water to 100 ml) are added, and this is titrated with $\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ solution (1.4 g metallic Zn is dissolved in 1 : 1 HCl , neutralized with a 1 : 1 NH_4OH solution; 100 ml acetate buffer solution and 2.1 ml glacial CH_3COOH are added, and this is diluted with water to 1 liter) until the appearance of a light-blue color; 1 g NaF is introduced;

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81985

this is diluted with water to 100-120 ml, boiled for 10 minutes; upon cooling, 4 drops 3% benzidine solution and 2 drops of ferro-ferricyanide solution are added and titrated with $\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ solution. A control experiment is conducted at the same time. The presence of 1% TiO_2 in the sample interferes.
-- A. Petrenko

Card 5/5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81988
Author : Povondra, Pavel; Vebr, Jaroslav
Inst : Not given
Title : The Technical Analysis of Natural Fluorites
Orig Pub : Chem. listy. 1958, 52, No 10, 2208-2209;
Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24,
No 2, 637-640

Abstract : The feasibility of a rapid and certain decomposition of fluorites by evaporation with $\text{HClO}_4 + \text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$ was determined. The sample of finely divided fluorite (1 g), dried at 100° , is boiled with 15 ml HClO_4 (1 : 3), saturated at 50° with boric acid, and evaporated to dryness. To the residue after cooling, 5 ml concentrated HCl and 80 ml hot water are added.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81988

H_2SiO_3 which separated during this process is filtered off after 10 minutes and determined by the usual method of weight loss after several evaporations with HF . The residue is treated with several ml of HCl (1 : 4), diluted with hot water, filtered off, calcined, and weighed as BaSO_4 . The combined filtrates are diluted with water to 250 ml and, using an aliquot of the resulting solution, Ca is determined by titration with 0.1 M Complexone III solution in strongly alkaline medium using murexide as the indicator. Small amounts of metals of the NH_4OH group are masked by adding 5 ml 30% triethanolamine solution; at greater Fe and Al contents these metals are previously separated by precipitating with urotropine. In order to

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81988

correct for CaCO_3 , the CO_2 content is found by an indirect titrimetric determination; however, large quantities of CaCO_3 have to be removed by the usual method after a preliminary decomposition with a dilute CH_3COOH solution. --
Karel Kamen

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81990

Author : Rezac, Zdenek; Adamec, Miroslav
Inst : Not given
Title : The Determination of Alkalies in Synthetic Pyrolusite

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 2006-2007;
Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24
No 5, 1730-1732

Abstract : A simple method for the determination of alkalies adsorbed on synthetic pyrolusite was developed. Because of the very strong adsorption properties of pyrolusite, which interfere with the quantitative leaching of alkalies even in an acid medium, MnO_2 is previously reduced to MnO by calcining with

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81990

powdered carbon; the adsorption capacity of MnO for alkalies is considerably less. The sample of pyrolusite to be analyzed (1 g) is mixed with 1.5 g powdered carbon in a Pt crucible and calcined in an electric Silit oven for 10 minutes at 800°; calcining for a longer time and higher temperature does not influence the results. The cooled crucible is placed in 100 ml of water, boiled for 15 minutes, and the solution with the precipitate is diluted with water to 500 ml. After 15 minutes, 50 ml of the clear liquid is removed with a pipette provided with a cotton filter, and titrated with 0.1 N. HCl solution using Tashiro indicator (100 ml 0.03% methyl red solution in ethanol + 15 ml aqueous methylene blue solution);

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81990

prior to the end-point the solution is heated to boiling. -- Karel Kamen

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CHINA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81993

Author : Not given

Inst : Not given

Title : A Simplified Analysis of Iron Ore Used for
Pig Iron Smelting by the Local Method

Orig Pub : Dizhi yu kantan 1958, No 18, 8-11, 31

Abstract : The usual methods for the determination of SiO_2
(using gelatin) Fe_2O_3 (using $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$), S
(as BaSO_4), and P (as phosphovanadium molybdate
complex) are described. -- A. Petrenko

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82007

Author : Dubsky, Ivo

Inst : Not given

Title : The Use of Complexometry for the Control of
Plating Paths

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1959, 9, No 2, 80-81

Abstract : A method for the determination of Cd^{+2} in
cadmium plating baths, and Zn^{+2} in zinc and brass
baths was developed. CN^- ions are tied up with
an excess of acetone. 10 ml of the sample is
diluted with water to 100 ml; to 10 ml of the
solution obtained, diluted with water, there
are added 30-50 ml acetone, 10-15 ml ammon-
iacal buffer solution (54 g NH_4Cl and 350 ml
concentrated NH_4OH solution in 1 liter); this

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82007

is titrated with 0.5 M Complexone III solution in the presence of 0.1 g Eriochrome Black T (mixture of 1 g of indicator with 100 g NaCl) to a light-blue color of the solution. In the determination of Cd^{+2} , it is recommended that the titration be conducted very slowly, or that there be added to the solution titrated, 1 ml 0.05 M $MgSO_4$. In the analysis of plating salts, 1-2 g of the sample is dissolved in 100 ml of water, and 10 ml of the resulting solution is used for the determination. -- N. N. Turkevich

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POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82008

Author : Rusiecki, Wladyslaw; Bidzinski, Zygmunt;
Lenicka, Joanna

Inst : Not given

Title : The Use of Thio Compounds for the Detection
of Metals in Forensic Chemical Analysis

Orig Pub : Farmac. polska, 1959, 15, No 7, 113-115

Abstract : The possibility of using thioacetamide and Na_2CS_3 instead of H_2S in forensic chemical analysis for the detection of Hg and As was studied. For the detection of Hg by precipitation from solutions obtained, following the mineralization of the biological material to be analyzed, Na_2CS_3 was found to be most useful; thioacetamide behaves similarly to H_2S . The

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POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82008

most complete precipitation of As as sulfide takes place when H_2S and Na_2CS_3 are used. On the basis of the data obtained, it is recommended that Na_2CS_3 be used instead of H_2S for the detection of Hg and As. -- A. Nemodruk

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GDR / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82016

Author : Kumpan, P.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Techniques of Elemental Analysis. Part I (continuation). Semimicro Determination of Carbon and Hydrogen

Orig Pub : Chem. Techn., 1958, 10, No 11; Glassapparatechnik, No 4, 25-30

Abstract : The general procedures for the determination of C and H through combustion of the organic substance (sample weights 25-45 mg) in an O_2 stream inside a filled tube (PbO_2 or CuO and Ag) heated automatically are described; the arrangement for connecting the absorption system to the tube, the regulation of the O_2

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GDR / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82016

stream, the execution of the blank experiment, the selection of the standard substance, the technique of weighing solid, viscous, liquid, and inflammable substances; the execution of combustion of solid and liquid substances manually or automatically. The viscous substances are previously diluted, while heating in a dry box, are placed in a tared boat, weighed after 10 minutes, and the sample in the boat is covered with a layer of quartz. A small $KClO_3$ crystal is placed on the bottom of the capillary tube for poorly inflammable substances. A special protective rod wrapped with Pt wire, is placed in the tube after introducing the sample weight. The combustion of nonvolatile substances is carried out in an O_2

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E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82016

stream (14-15 ml/min), and of volatile substances, in an air stream; the automatic heating is used for successive analyses only. Before weighing the absorption apparatus, the stopcocks are opened and closed to bring the pressure to atmospheric. The maximum error for C is $\pm 0.3\%$; for H, from +0.2 to -0.1%. For the beginning of the article, see RZ Khim, No 12, 1959, No. 42139. -- V. Miroshina

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CHINA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82017

Author : Wu Tsun-hao

Inst : Not given

Title : A Direct Method for the Microdetermination of Oxygen in Organic Substances

Orig Pub : Hua xue shi jie, 1958, 13, No 12, 574-576

Abstract : A micro method for the direct determination of O was modified (RZ Khim, No 10, 1956, No. 29395). The accuracy of the determination of O in petroleum and plastics is 2%. The determination of O in organic substances containing C, H, Br, Cl, N, O, S, I, and As gives accurate results. The method is not applicable to substances containing F and P. -- From Author's Summary

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82020

Author : Večera, Miroslav; Bulušek, Jaroslav

Inst : Not given

Title : Organic Quantitative Analysis. XX. The Study of the Micro Method for the Determination of Chlorine in Organic Substances by Combustion in an Empty Tube

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 8, 1526-1536; Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24, No 5, 1630-1642

Abstract : A rapid and simple micro method for the determination of Cl is described, and the causes of possible errors are discussed in detail. 1-6 mg of the substance is placed in a Pt boat and burned for 15 minutes in a

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82020

tube (T) with a porous quartz insert heated by a portable (800°) and stationary (720°) electrical ovens in an O₂ stream (15 ml/min). Cl is trapped in an absorber, which is indirectly connected to (T) and which contains 2 ml 5% H₂O₂. After combustion, the solution is washed off from the absorber with 18 ml of alcohol; 5 drops of 0.02% aqueous Brilliant Yellow (adsorption indicator) solution and 0.1 N. KOH solution are added, resulting in a weakly alkaline solution; this is neutralized with 0.1 N. CH₃COOH; one more drop of CH₃COOH solution is added, and this is titrated with 0.01 N. AgNO₃ solution to the color change from greenish-yellow to orange and the simultaneous appearance of turbidity. In the

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82020

presence of SO₄⁻² the color change is worse, therefore, in the analysis of substances containing S. Fibek's method is used for the titration (RZ Khim, No 2, 1958, No. 4320). In the calculation, a correction is made for the blank (0.014 ml 0.01 N. AgNO₃ solution). The results of the analyses of 1,5-dichloroanthraquinone, DDT, 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclohexane, and chlorobenzene are given. The maximum error is ± 0.3%; the average statistical error is 0.02%. For part XIX, see RZ Khim, No 18, 1959, No. 64206. --
K. Kamen

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CHINA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82026

Author : Ko Hsiu-ch'i; Lu P'ei-chang

Inst : Not given

Title : The Accuracy of Methods for the Determination of Gases as Applied to Pure Hydrocarbons

Orig Pub : Chung-kuo K'o-hsueh-yuan Shih-yu Yen-chiu-so,
Mei-t'an Yen-chiu-shih Yen-chiu Pao-kao
Chi-kan, 1958, No 2, 24-34

Abstract : A distillation column for distillation of low-boiling gases (CH_4 , C_2H_6 , C_3H_8 , $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_{10}$, $\text{iso-C}_4\text{H}_{10}$, C_2H_4 , C_3H_6 , $\alpha\text{-C}_4\text{H}_8$, $\beta\text{-C}_4\text{H}_8$, $\text{iso-C}_4\text{H}_8$) was constructed. Upon comparison of the accuracy of the gaseous chromatographic method and the low-temperature distillation method for the analysis of 7- and 9- component

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CHINA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82026

mixtures of gaseous hydrocarbons, as well as of H_2 and N_2 , it was determined that, using silica gel and activated charcoal, the accuracy of gaseous chromatography is relatively high; the relative deviation is $\leq 0.3\%$, sometimes 0.4-0.5%; the accuracy of both methods for the determination of hydrocarbons $> \text{C}_2$ is the same, and only for the determination of H_2 , N_2 , and CH_4 by the low temperature distillation method is the relative deviation somewhat larger than 1%. -- A. P.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82027
Author : Janak, J.; Novak, J.
Inst : Not given
Title : Chromatographic Semimicro Analysis of Gases.
XIV. The Direct Determination of Individual
Gaseous Paraffins and Olefins in Butadiene-1,3
Orig Pub : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24,
No 2, 384-390
Abstract : See RZ Khim, No 20, 1958, No. 67335

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HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82028
Author : Schulek, Elemir; Maros, Laszlo
Inst : Not given
Title : Analysis of Aldehydes. I. Iodometric
Determination of Formaldehyde and Acetaldehyde
as -Oxysulfonates (Bisulfite Derivatives of
Aldehydes)
Orig Pub : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1958, 64, No 12, 480-482
Abstract : A method for the determination of HCHO and
CH₃CHO, based on the iodometric determination
of sulfite formed by the decomposition of the
aldehyde-bisulfite compound with cyanide, is
described. To the aldehyde solution (0.4-0.5
g HCHO or 0.2-0.25 g CH₃CHO) Na₂SO₃ solution
is added, and the liquid is covered by a

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E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82028

layer of pentane to prevent action by the atmospheric O_2 and the loss of SO_2 . The mixture is acidified with CH_3COOH , and after 10 minutes ($HCHO$) or after 20 minutes (CH_3CHO) the excess of sulfite is reacted with iodine $NaOH$ and KCN solutions are added; after a few minutes, this is neutralized with HCl and titrated with 0.1 N. iodine solution. The accuracy is $\pm 0.2\%$. The advantages of the method can be attributed to the fact that oxidizers present and dissolved O_2 are tied up by excess of sulfite and do not interfere with the analysis. -- I. Krisztofori

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HUNGARY / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82039

Author : Fodurne Varga, Eva

Inst : Not given

Title : The Application of the van Slyke Micro Method as Modified by Hussey and Maurer

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. lapja, 1958, 13, No 3, 108-111

Abstract : The mechanism of the reaction of primary aliphatic amines with HNO_2 and the modification of the van Slyke method (Hussey, Allen, S., and Mauer John, E., Anal. Chem. 24, 1642 (1952)) are discussed. An apparatus with ground glass joints instead of rubber connections was constructed; the absorption column arrangement was modified in order to decrease the hydrostatic pressure. -- I. Krisztofori

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82040
Author : Veteřa, M.; Gaspariĉ, J.
Inst : Not given
Title : Identification of Organic Substances. XXIII.
The Paper Chromatographic Study of Aliphatic
Amines
Orig Pub : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24,
No 2, 465-473
Abstract : See RZ Khim, No 9, 1959, No. 31102

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82041
Author : Kubias, J.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Determination of Ethanolamines in Their
Mixture
Orig Pub : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1958, 23,
No 11, 2012-2017
Abstract : See RZ Khim, No 3, 1959, No. 8038

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82047

Author : Cuta, František; Klozar, Vaclav

Inst : Not given

Title : Coulometric Determination of Styrene and Methyl Oleate Present Together in the Same Mixture

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 1899-1902;
Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24,
No 5, 1482-1486

Abstract : Methyl oleate (I) and styrene (II) present in the same mixture can be determined coulometrically, since the addition of the electrolytically generated Br to (II) occurs 15 times slower than to (I). Addition of Cl to both substances occurs with the same rate. The reaction is conducted in 10-16 N. CH_3COOH containing HBr

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82047

(concentration 0.5-1 N.) or HCl (concentration 0.5-1.5 N.). (I) is determined in the first case; the sum of (I) and (II) in the second case; the content of (II) is calculated by difference. The maximum error in the determination is $\pm 1\%$; the average error $\pm 0.15-0.24\%$, using 1 mg sample weights. -- O. Knessl

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82049
Author : Lakota, Vladimir
Inst : Not given
Title : Chromatographic Determination of Phenol in
Technical Grade o-Cresol
Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 1922-1925;
Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Communs., 1959, 24,
No 4, 1127-1131

Abstract : A method was developed for the determination
of phenol (I) in technical grade o-cresol (II)
based on (1) the separation of (I) from both
(II) and m-cresol (III) by chromatography,
using the "inverse phase" method and the
silicone-treated diatomaceous earth column
containing CHCl_3 , and based on (2) the

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82049

photometric determination at 620 m μ , the color
being developed with the Gibbs reagent (1%
solution of 2,6-dibromoquinonechlorimide in
alcohol) after 3 hours. Diatomaceous earth
was washed for 4 days with 15% HCl, then
water, dried, calcined for 20 minutes at 900°,
mixed with the solution of 20 ml ethyltrieth-
oxylane [probably means ethyltriethoxysilane]
in 480 ml dry CCl_4 and, after removing the excess
solution, dried for 5 hours at 160°. 200 g
silicone treated diatomaceous earth was mixed
with 150 ml CHCl_3 saturated with water;
additional water was added; the mixture was
shaken; the residue was filtered on a Buchner
funnel and placed in a column. Upon running
the chromatogram by the displacement method

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82049

using water saturated with CHCl_3 , I, II, and III are separated into fractions. I is eluted first, then III and, finally, II; I is separated quantitatively even at a 1000 times excess of II. In the determination of I in technical grade II, a sample containing 10% I is chromatographed, and the first 10 fractions of the eluate, 20 ml each, (I is usually found in the 5th and 6th fractions) are taken for the photometric measurements. -- J. Vanecek

Card 3/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82051

Author : Franc, J.

Inst : Not given

Title : Chromatography of Aromatic Isomers. IX. Paper
Chromatographic Separation of Some Benzene
Mono- and Tricarboxylic Acids

Orig Pub : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1958, 23,
No 11, 2018-2024

Abstract : See RZ Khim, No 13, 1959, No. 45631

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82052

Author : Franc, Jaroslav

Inst : Not given

Title : The Determination of the Methyl Ester of p-Toluic Acid in the Presence of the Dimethyl Ester of Terphthalic Acid by the Method of Paper Chromatography

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 2204-2205;
Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24,
No 1, 302-304

Abstract : A paper chromatographic method for the separation of dimethyl terphthalate (I), methyl ester of p-toluic acid (II), and monomethyl terphthalate (III) as corresponding hydroxamic acids (HA) was developed. The method was

Card 1/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82052

utilized for the determination of II in technical grade I. HA are detected on the chromatogram with FeCl_3 and determined quantitatively by the color intensities of the spots which are compared with a standard scale. In the analysis of technical grade I, the sample is enriched with II utilizing its greater solubility in alcohol; 5 g technical grade I is dissolved with heating in 50 ml 96% $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$; the solution is cooled, the crystals of I are filtered off and washed with $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ (3 X 10 ml). The filtrate is evaporated to 20 ml, cooled; the separated crystals are filtered off again and washed with $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ (3 X 5 ml). The filtrate is evaporated to 10 ml, and the precipitate is filtered off; to the filtrate

Card 2/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82052

40 ml NH_2OH solution (1 part 5% $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$ solution in alcohol is mixed with 2 parts 5% KOH solution in alcohol, the solution is filtered) is added; this is heated for 10 minutes to boiling, cooled, filtered, and the volume is made up to 25 ml. 25 μ liter of the solution is placed on Whatman Paper No. 4 and chromatographed for 45 minutes by the descending method with the mixture $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (2 : 2 : 1); the chromatogram is dried and sprayed with the 2% FeCl_3 solution in the mixture $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ (1 : 4), whereby HA acquires a blue violet color. The HA spots of I and III remain at the starting point; R_f for HA of II is 0.78. The minimum concentration which can be detected is 0.05% of II. To

Card 3/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82052

prepare the standard scale, the alcoholic solution containing 0.025 g II is mixed with 40 ml of hydroxylamine solution, heated for 10 minutes to boiling, diluted to the initial $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ volume and 5, 10, 15 μ liter are pipetted off - this corresponds to 0.05, 0.10, and 0.20 [probably means 0.15] % II. --
Bedrich Meloun

Card 4/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82056

Author : Franc, J.
Inst : Not given
Title : Chromatography of Aromatic Isomers. X. The
Energy of the Inner Hydrogen Bond of Amino-
and Oxyanthraquinones

Orig Pub : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24,
No 1, 250-257

Abstract : See RZ Khim, No 14, 1959, No. 49328

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Organic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 82058

Author : Velich, V.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Determination of 8-Oxyquinoline-5-sulfonic
Acid

Orig Pub : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1958, 23,
No 9, 1803-1805

Abstract : See RZ Khim, No 24, 1958, No. 81375

Card 1/1

COUNTRY: : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY : Laboratory Equipment. Instrumentation. F

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23,1960, No. 82077

AUTHORS : Jiskra Zdenek, Fleischer Bernard
INST. : Not given
TITLE : High Temperature X-ray Camera

ORIG. PUB. : Hutn. listy, 1959, 14, No 4, 280-287

ABSTRACT : An X-ray camera for the study of change of phases and microstructure at high temperatures is described. The investigated specimen is heated in two cylindrical resistance furnaces with a diffraction slot between them. The entire system is enclosed into a cylindrical cassette 57.3 or 64 mm in diameter and is placed over a filming container in a vacuum from 10^{-3} to 10^{-5} mm Hg. With the use of a second container with vacuum-tight slot, both a cylindrical cassette* as well as a counter, fitted on a movable arm, for the observation of the change of phases can be used. Centering of the specimen is done semiautomatically. Maximum temperature is 1400° .

CARD: 1/2

*of 190 mm in diameter

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY : F

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23,1960, No. 82077

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : The temperature of the specimen is measured with a thermoelement. Photographs of Pt, Ag and steel were taken at temperatures ranging from 20 to 1200° and exposure time 60-120 minutes.

From Authors' Summary

CARD:

COUNTRY: : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23,1960, No. 82085

AUTHOR : Hora Oldrich

INST. : Not given

TITLE : New Apparatus for Measuring Low Pressure

ORIG. PUB. : Automatizace, 1959, 2, Nr 1, 18-20

ABSTRACT : This is a brief review of apparatus manufactured by different companies.

Ya. Satunovskiy

CARD:

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23,1960, No. 82087

AUTHORS : Houdek M., Wittenberg E.

INST. : Not given

TITLE : Manometer for Measuring Low Steam Pressure

ORIG. PUB. : Paliva, 1959, 39, No 3, 93-95

ABSTRACT : Differential manometer of ± 0.08 mm of Hg is described.

Ya. Satunovskiy

CARD:

COUNTRY: : Poland
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23, 1960, No. 82113

AUTHOR : Olpinski Wojciech

INST. : Not given

TITLE : Colorimeter for Measuring the Thermoeffect

ORIG. PUB. : of Slow Reactions Between Solid and Gases
Chem. analit., 1958, 3, No 3-4, 683-692

ABSTRACT : Description of a double colorimeter and a
study of the reaction of carbon oxidation
with atmospheric oxygen at 25-85° is given.
The carbon was placed into both vessels of
the colorimeter; air was passed through one
of them and nitrogen with the same velocity

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23, 1960, No. 82113

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : through the second vessel. The difference
in the temperature between the two vessels
of the colorimeter was measured with a dif-
ferential thermocouple.

A. Vorob'yev

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY: : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23, 1960, No. 82151

AUTHORS : Korinsky Jan, Rehecek Karel

INST. : Not given

TITLE : Laboratory Mixer with Circular Motion

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl, 1959, 9, No 1, 27

ABSTRACT : A laboratory mixer for simultaneous mixing of liquid in 9 chemical flasks consists of a board on which the flasks are fitted. The board is suspended in a horizontal position on silane strings and is connected to the eccentric of a 35 v motor.

CARD:

B. Kaplan

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1960, No.

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :

CARD:

4

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82170
AUTHOR : Kovar, J.; Blaha, K.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Configuration of Nitrogen-Containing
Compounds. VI. The Configuration of Substi-
tuted 2-aminocyclohexanols
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun, 1959, 24,
No 3, 797-803
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZhKhim., 1958, No 24, No 81560

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82175
AUTHOR : Svoboda, M.; Jonas, J.; Sicher, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Stereochemical Studies. X. Effects of Confi-
guration and Size of Ring upon Dissociation
Constants of 2-aminocyclanols
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 8, 1596-1602; Col-
lect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun, 1958, 23,*
ABSTRACT : The values of dissociation constants of pK'a
cis- and trans-2-aminocyclanols, derivatives
of cyclopentane down to cyclotridecane, as
well as of derivatives of cyclohexadecane and
cycloeicosane were measured. Dependence of
the dissociation constant of 2-aminocyclanols
on the ring dimension is similar to the cor-
responding dependence discovered earlier (Pre-

*No 8, 1551-1558

CARD: 1/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82175

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : log, V., Häfliger, O., Helv. chim. acta,
cont'd. 1950, 33, 2021) for cycloalkylamines. In
rings smaller than cyclononane, the cis-iso-
mers of 2-aminocyclanols have higher pK'a
values than trans-isomers. Beginning with
2-aminocyclononanol, this dependence is of
an inverse order. For the sake of comparison,
the values of pK'a, as well as those of cer-
tain N-methylated 2-aminocyclanols were meas-
ured. Different basicity is explained by the

CARD: 2/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82175

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : presence of intramolecular hydrogen bonds,
cont'd. the formation of which is influenced primari-
ly by reciprocal remoteness of HO- and NH₂-
groups. The value of $\Delta pK'a$ [$pK'a(cis) = pK'a$
(trans)] is a relative measure of this remote-
ness. The values of $\Delta pK'a$ show that in rings
which are smaller than nine-membered ones,
cis-isomer forms a hydrogen bridge easier
than trans-isomer. Beginning with cyclononane
the hydrogen bridge is formed easier in trans-

CARD: 3/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82175

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : isomer. Maximal remoteness of HO- and NH₂-
cont'd. groups is attained in 12-membered ring. The
hydrochlorides (HC) of 2-aminocyclanols of
the general formula $\text{CHOHCH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_p-4\text{CH}_2\text{CHNH}_2 \cdot$
•HCl (I) were prepared from alcohol solutions
of 2-aminocyclanols by the addition of ether
solution of HCl and by recrystallization from
the mixture of C₂H₅OH + ether or iso-C₃H₇OH +
ether (p in I, m.p. in °C cis- and trans-I,

CARD: 4/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82175

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : pK'a cis- and trans-I, are given): 5, --, --,
cont'd. 9.11, 8.85; 6, --, --, 9.22, 9.07; 7, 177-179,
115-117, 9.38, 9.30; 8, 186-187, 126-128,
9.41, 9.37; 9, 170-171, 160-161, 9.36, 9.38;
10, 136-138, 176-177, 9.17, 9.23; 11, 150-152,
197-198, 9.11, 9.18; 12, 201-202, 228-229,
8.99, 9.10; 13, 191-192, 213-215 (from alco-
hol), 8.98, 9.07; 14, --, --,*8.94, 8.99; 16,
217-218, 184-185, 8.88, 8.90; 20, 173-174,
139-141, 8.85, 8.86. The following were also
*8.93, 8.98; 15, --, --,

CARD: 5/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82175

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : determined: pK'a for cis- and trans-forms of
cont'd. N-methyl I (p=6, 9.47, 9.15) and N,N-dime-
thyl-I (p=6, 9.14, 9.08; p=10, 8.9, 8.89).
The values of pK'a were determined by the
titration of $4 \cdot 10^{-3}$ N solutions of $*(CH_3)_4NOH$
at 20° in an N₂ atmosphere. Through the methy-
lation of 1.15 g of trans-2-aminocyclanol
(14 hrs of boiling with 5 ml of 90% HCOOH and
5 ml of 40% CH₂O), trans-2-dimethylaminocyc-
lohexanol (II) is obtained; HC, m.p. 183-

CARD:

6/8

*I in 80% aqueous methyl ether of
methylene glycol with 0.1 N solu-
tion of

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82175

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 184.5° (from alcohol); picrate, m.p. 146-
cont'd. 148.5°. Analogously to II, HC of cis-2-dime-
thylaminocyclohexanol, m.p. 182-183°, is ob-
tained from the cis-compound. Similarly to II
(40 hrs of boiling), from trans-2-aminocyclo-
decanol, trans-2-dimethylaminocyclodecanol,
yielding 92%, b.p. 97°/1 mm, is obtained; HC,
m.p. 127-129° (from alcohol-ether); picrate,
m.p. 109-110 (from alcohol). Similarly, from
the cis-compound, cis-2-dimethylaminocyclo-

CARD:

7/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82175

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : decanol, b.p. 100-103°/1 mm; HC, m.p. 139-
cont'd 141° (from alcohol-ether); picrate, m.p. 123-
123.5° (from iso-C₃H₇OH)* Report IX, see
RZKhim., 1959, No 20, No 71413.--- A. Emr

*is prepared

CARD: 8/8

COUNTRY : POLAND G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82188

AUTHOR : Cuta, F.; Beranek, E.; Pisecky, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Spectrophotometric Investigation of Products
of the Reaction of Sym. Trinitrobenzol with
Hydroxides, Sulfites, Sulfides and Cyanides
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. analit., 1958, 3, No 3-4, 281-289

ABSTRACT : Sym. trinitrobenzol (I) produces a red color
with the ions OH⁻, SO₃⁻² and SH⁻, and with
CN⁻ a violet one reaching maximum at pH 9.
The maximum of absorption increases up to a
concentration of 0.5 n. NaOH, and with an in-
crease of concentration up to 9 n. NaOH, dis-
coloration occurs. The anion and range of
values of pH at which coloring takes place,
the maximum of absorption of acids obtained
from the addition of the anion to I in mp,

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : G
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82188
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : and the maximum of absorption of I are given.
 cont'd OH⁻, 10.5-12.3, 440, 350; CN⁻, 8.3, 400, 300;
 SH⁻, 7-10, 461, 220; SO₃⁻², 6-8, 462-470, --.
 The dissociation constant $k = (1.8 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^{-3}$
 at pH 8 for the reaction $(I \cdot SO_3)^{-2} \rightarrow I + SO_3^{-2}$
 was calculated. The sensitivity of the reac-
 tion of I with SO₃⁻² at pH 9 constitutes 1:
 400,000. The dissociation constant of I,
 $(1.2 \pm 0.2) \cdot 10^{-14}$, was determined. The absorp-
 tion spectra of I with the above-mentioned
 anions are given.-- S. Ioffe

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
 CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82241
 AUTHOR : Svoboda, M.; Tichy, M.; Sicher, J.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Stereochemical Studies. XI. Synthesis of cis-
 and trans-2-aminocyclotetradecanol and 2-ami-
 nocyclopentadecanol
 ORIG. PUB. : Collect. czechosl. chem. commun., 1958, 23,
 No 10, 1958-1964; Chem. listy, 1958, 52, 1951
 ABSTRACT : In order to study the relation between the
 configuration and chemical and physical pro-
 perties, cis- and trans-2-aminocyclotetradec-
 anol (cis- and trans-I) and cis- and trans-
 2-aminocyclopentadecanol (cis- and trans-II)
 were synthesized. Through the hydrogenation
 of the oxime of 2-oxycyclotetradecanone (III)
 over Pt (from PtO₂) in alcohol at ~20° and
 normal pressure, cis-I was obtained, yielding
 21.85 g (from 100 g III), m.p.120-121° (from

CARD: 1/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82241

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : benzene, ethyl acetate and alcohol); hydro-
cont'd. chloride (HC), m.p. 223-224° (from alcohol-
ether); N-benzoyl derivative (BD), yield 97%,
m.p. 183-184° (from alcohol); N-p-nitroben-
zoyl derivative (NBD), m.p. 194.5-195° (from
alcohol). Analogically, from the oxime of
2-oxycyclopentadecanone (IV), cis-II, yield
11.75 g (from 44.2 g IV), m.p. 89-90° (from
petr. ether and benzene), is obtained; HC,
m.p. 220-222.5° (from alcohol-ether); BD,

CARD: 2/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82241

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : yield 90%, m.p. 142-142.5° (from acetone);
cont'd. NBD, m.p. 162-163.5° (from alcohol). By boil-
ing (18 hours) trans-2-phenyl-4,5-dodecama-
ethylene- Δ^2 -oxazoline with concentrated HCl
in alcohol, trans-I was obtained, yielding
93.5%, m.p. 105-106° (from petroleum ether);
HC, m.p. 215-216° (from alcohol-ether); BD,
yield 88.5%, m.p. 170-171° (from alcohol);
NBD, m.p. 192-193° (from alcohol). Analogous-
ly, from trans-2-phenyl-4,5-tridecamethylene-

CARD: 3/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82241

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Δ^2 -oxazoline, trans-II was synthesized, yield
cont'd 82%, m.p. 93-93.5° (from petroleum ether);
HC, m.p. 192-193°; BD, yield 83%, m.p. 143-
143.5° (from acetone-alcohol); NBD, m.p. 181-
182° (from alcohol). By interaction with 2
moles of CH₃SO₂Cl in C₅H₅N (12 hours at 0°),
the synthesized BD were transformed into cor-
responding O-methane sulfonates [the initial
amino-alcohol, yield of methane sulfonate in
%, m.p. in °C (from ethyl acetate) are given]:

CARD: 4/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82241

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : cis-I, 99.5, 148-149; trans-I, 97, 129-130;
cont'd cis-II, 100, 120-121; trans-II, 95, 107-108.
The obtained methane sulfonates being heated
with CH₃COOK in alcohol (10-30 hours at 80-
95°) are transformed into 2-phenyl-4,5-poly-
methylene- Δ^2 -oxazoline, the configuration of
which is opposite to the initial amino-alco-
hols [the initial amino-alcohol, polymethy-
lene, yield in %, m.p. in °C (from petroleum
ether), b.p. in °C/mm, m.p. of picrate in °C

CARD: 5/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82241

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : are given]: cis-I, trans-dodecamethylene,
cont'd 95.8, 62-63, 190-200/0.2-0.3, 159-160 (from
alcohol); trans-I, cis-dodecamethylene, 72,
95-96, --, 160-161 (from alcohol); cis-II,
trans-tridecamethylene, 95.6, 47-48, 180-
190/0.16, 149-150 (from CH₃OH); trans-II,
cis-tridecamethylene, 91.6, 68.5-69, 195-
202/0.2, 136.5-137 (from CH₃OH). In BD and
NBD of trans-I and trans-II left standing in
dioxane, saturated with gaseous HCl, acyl

CARD: 6/8

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82241

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : migrates and HC of trans-2-benzoyloxy- or
cont'd 2-p-nitrobenzoyloxycycloalkylamines are
formed (acyl, cycloalkyl and m.p. in °C are
given): benzoyl, tetradecyl, 172-173; p-nitro-
benzoyl, tetradecyl, 173-175; benzoyl, penta-
decyl, 166.5-167; p-nitrobenzoyl, pentadecyl,
179-181. For cis-isomers such like migration
is not observed. The configuration of the
products was determined according to the
various ability of acyls for migration,

CARD: 7/8

COUNTRY : G
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No.82241
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : reaction ability at cyclization and infrared
 cont'd spectra. The graphic dependence of the melt-
 ing temperature of 2-aminocyclanols and their
 BD on the value of the cycle which has a
 sharp maximum for C₁₂ is given. Report X,
 see abstract 82175.-- Jan Kovar
 CARD: 8/8

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
 CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.82248
 AUTHOR : Pospisil, J.; Ettel, V.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Oxidation of Pyrocatechin. III. Oxidation of
 4-methyl-pyrocatechin
 ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24,
 No 2, 341-346
 ABSTRACT : No abstract.
 See RZhKhim., 1958, No 19, No 64406

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82249
AUTHOR : Hermanek, S.; Stanek, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : A New Method of Synthesis of Homoisovanillin
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24,
No 4, 1366-1368
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZKhim., 1958, No 24, No 81580

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82273
AUTHOR : Chmatal, V.; Allan, Z. J.; Muzik, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Aromatic Diazo- and Azo-Compounds. XXIX. Pre-
paration of Tritriazolobenzol and Its Deri-
vatives
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24,
No 2, 484-493
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZKhim., 1959, No 10, No 34845

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
 CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82277
 AUTHOR : Trojna, M.; Hubacek, J.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Sulfonation and Some Derivatives of β,β,β -trichloro- α,α -diphenylethane
 ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24, No 3, 935-943
 ABSTRACT : No abstract.
 See RZKhim., 1958, No 24, No 81607

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND G
 CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82285
 AUTHOR : Tarnowska, M.
 INST. : Chemical Scientific Society of Lodz
 TITLE : N-Ethanol- α -naphthylamide of 3-amino-6-methylbenzenesulphonic Acid
 ORIG. PUB. : Soc. scient. lodz. acta chim., 1958, 3, 67-71
 ABSTRACT : 3-NH₂-6-CH₃C₆H₃SO₂N(R)CH₂CH₂OH (I), where always R= α -naphthyl, was synthesized by two methods: the condensation of 3-NO₂-6-CH₃C₆H₃-SO₂Cl (II) with RNH₂ and subsequent interaction between the formed 3-NO₂-6-CH₃C₆H₃SO₂NHR (III), with CH₂OHCH₂Cl (IV) and the reduction of the formed 3-NO₂-6-CH₃C₆H₃SO₂N(R)CH₂CH₂OH (V), as well as the condensation of RNHCH₂-CH₂OH (VI) with II. The latter method produces

CARD: 1/6

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : better results since, during the preparation of I according to the first method, difficulties occur in the separation of IV from the excess of III. It is better to use the latter method in the form of a Na- or K-salt insoluble in C_6H_6 . To 3.5 moles of HSO_3Cl , during 1.5 hours (at a temperature not below 110° and not above 115°), 1 mole of p- $NO_2C_6H_4CH_3$ was added, heated for 1 hour at 115° and 1 hour at 120° , poured out hot (80°) on

CARD: 2/6

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ice, and 92% of II was obtained; b.p. $220^\circ/28$ mm, m.p. $45-47^\circ$ [from $(C_2H_5)_2O$]. 0.3 mole of II was added during 10 min at $95-100^\circ$ to 0.3 mole of RNH_2 in 48 g of pyridine; after about 2 hours ~400 ml of water were added and by oxidation with HCl, III was separated, yielding 74%. III, m.p. $155-157^\circ$ (from alcohol, then from benzene) was also obtained with a yield of 70% by heating for ~2 hours, almost

CARD: 3/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : to the the b.p., of 0.5 mole of RNH_2 with
cont'd 0.5 mole of II and 0.5 mole of $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
in 300 ml of 30% alcohol. 25 mmoles of III
were added to 3 g of NaOH in 200 ml of water;
then, during 15 min at $80-90^\circ$, 75 mmoles of
IV were added, and after 1 hour the crushed
residue obtained was boiled with dilute NaOH
and 62% of V was obtained, m.p. $126-127^\circ$ (from
alcohol). V, with a yield of 71%, was also
obtained by the addition, during 30 min at

CARD: 4/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 85° , of 0.16 mole of II to a mixture of 0.15
cont'd mole of VI, 21.8 g of $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 300
ml of ~25% alcohol with subsequent heating
for 1 hour. 0.03 mole of V was added for 15
min at $80-90^\circ$ to a mixture of 11 g of Fe-
filings, 1.5 ml of 36% HCl and 100 ml of wa-
ter; after 2 hours the mixture was alkalized,
the residue was extracted with alcohol in the
Soxhlet apparatus, the extract was evaporated,

CARD: 5/6

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82285

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : dissolved in HCl, and with dilute NaOH 60%
cont'd of I was separated, m.p. 92-94° (from alco-
hol).-- N. Turitsyna

CARD: 6/6

COUNTRY : CHINA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82292

AUTHOR : Yen Chih-kuang; Wang Jen
INST. : -

TITLE : Investigation of Tetrahydrofuran. IV. Hydro-
genation of Furan in a Gaseous Phase under
Normal Pressure

ORIG. PUB. : K'ie-hsüeh t'ung-pao, Nauchn. vestn., Scien-
tia, 1958, No 24, 753-754

ABSTRACT : The conditions of hydrogenation of furan (I)
in a gaseous phase under normal pressure were
studied. Skeletal Ni (Ni 38.6%, Cr/Ni=0.03)
was used as a catalyzer. The following opti-
mal conditions for the performance of the re-
action were established: temperature of reac-
tion 110°, volumetric velocity ~ 450-550
l.hour⁻¹, concentration of I, 18-20%. The
yield of tetrahydrofuran under these conditions

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82292

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : amounts to 93-95%. C_4H_9OH is a by-product of
cont'd the reaction; its yield augments with an in-
crease of the temperature of the reaction
and with a decrease of the volumetric velo-
city. Report III, see RZKhim., 1959, No 17,
No 60848.-- L. Popova

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82296

AUTHOR : Manta, I.; Berger, T.; Silaghi, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : Synthesis of Certain Coronary Dilating
Chromones and Flavones

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim. (RPR), 1959, 10, No 2, 69-71

ABSTRACT : With a view to pharmacological trials, 3-me-
thyl- and 2,3-dimethylchromones (Ia,b),
3-methylflavone (II) and 7-R-flavones [IIIa-d,
where a $R=OCH_3$; b $OCH_2COOC_2H_5$; c $OCH_2C_6H_5$;
d $OCH_2CH_2N(C_2H_5)_2$] were synthesized. 4 g of Na
powder are introduced at $0-5^\circ$ into a mixture of
50 g of o-oxypropiofenone (IV) and 300 g of
 $HCOOC_2H_5$, mixed for 8 hours at 15° , poured
out into water, oxidized and Ia is separated;

CARD: 1/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82296

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : yield 70%, m.p. 60° (from ligroin). Mixture
cont'd of 25 g of IV, 12 g of CH₃COONa and 30 g of
(CH₃CO)₂O is heated for 7 hours at 180°,
poured into water, mixed for 3 hours, the
product is treated with 5% NaOH and Ib is ob-
tained, yield 68%, m.p. 97° (from water).
45 g of IV, 200 g of C₆H₅COONa and 150 g of
C₆H₅COCl are heated for 10 hours at 180-185°
and II is separated, yielding 72%, m.p. 66°
(from alcohol). 25 g of resacetophenone, 95

CARD: 2/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82296

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : g of C₆H₅COCl and 125 g of C₆H₅COONa are hea-
cont'd ted for 4 hours at 180-185° and processed
with 0.8 l of alcohol, boiled for 30 min with
a solution of 90 g of KOH in 0.1 l of water,
the alcohol is removed and the residue is
poured into 1.5 l of water; CO₂ is passed
through the solution and 25 g of 7-oxyflavone
(V), m.p. 240° (from ethyl acetate) are sepa-
rated. To 20 g of V, in a solution of 3.4 g

CARD: 3/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82296

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of NaOH in 20 ml of water, a solution of 10
cont'd g of CH_2ClCOOH in 20 ml of water is gradually
added for 8 hours, diluted in water, the pro-
duct is precipitated with dilute HCl (1:1),
reprecipitated from NaHCO_3 , etherified with
alcohol and HCl, and IIIb is obtained, yield-
ing 60%, m.p. 122° (from alcohol). V is me-
thylated with $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}_4$ in alkaline medium
and IIIa is separated, yielding 65%, m.p.
 110° (from ether). By the benzylation of V

CARD: 4/5

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82296

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : in aqueous CH_3OH , comprising NaOH, IIIb is
cont'd synthesized, yielding 52%, m.p. $174-175^\circ$ (from
ether). Analogously, from V and $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}-$
 $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, IIIId is obtained, hydrochloride,
m.p. $136-137^\circ$.--- D. Vitkovskiy

CARD: 5/5

COUNTRY : BULGARIA G
 CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82308
 AUTHOR : Spasov, A.; Panayotova, B.
 INST. : Sofia University, Physicomathematical Faculty
 TITLE : Interaction of β -Lactams and Organomagnesium Compounds
 ORIG. PUB. : Godishnik Sofiysk. un-t. Fiz.-matem. fak., 1956-1957 (1958), 51, No 3, 87-101
 ABSTRACT : In the boiling (3 hours) of β -lactam of α,β -diphenyl- β -(N-phenyl)-aminopropionic acid with 2 moles of C_6H_5MgBr , a mixture of an alcohol-soluble ketone, $C_6H_5CH(NHC_6H_5)CH-(C_6H_5)COOC_6H_5$ (I), is formed in ether, m.p. 147° (from alcohol), and a substance insoluble in alcohol, m.p. $177-178^\circ$ (from isomyl acetate), identical to a compound previously obtained by condensation of benzylideneaniline and benzylphenylketone (II)

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY : G
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82308
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : (see Francis, E.J., Chem. Soc., 1900, 77, 1195), which is apparently 1,2,3,4-tetra-phenylazetidinol-2 (III). I is hydrolyzed by water, aqueous alcoholic HCl on aniline and II; it gives oxime, m.p. $91.5-92^\circ$ (from alcohol), and when heated with $C_6H_5NHNH_2$ in alcohol, decomposes into aniline, II and C_6H_5CHO ; with phenylisocyanate (IV), from I a derivative of phenylurea is formed, m.p.

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82308

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 165-167° (from alcohol-CH₃COOH). By heating
cont'd with C₆H₆ in the presence of C₂H₅ONa, I is
isomerized into III. The structure of I was
confirmed by synthesis from benzalanyl and
II (10-12 hours, 60-70°). III decomposes
when heated with concentrated aqueous alco-
holic HCl into aniline, C₆H₅CHO, II and a
chlorine-containing substance, m.p. 240°, of
undetermined structure; it does not react
with NH₂OH and C₆H₅NHINH₂, and when heated

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82308

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : with IV in xylol it gives urethane, m.p.
cont'd 155.5-157° (from aqueous CH₃COOH).-- D. Vit-
kovskiy

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : CHINA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82327
AUTHOR : Chu Pao-chieh
INST. : -
TITLE : Synthesis of Antipyrine

ORIG. PUB. : Yao-hsüeh t'ung-pao, Yaoxue tongbao, 1958,
6, No 12, 565-567
ABSTRACT : 3.72 kg of aniline (15-20 min) and 2.9 kg of
a solution of NaNO_2 (1:1.5) at 7° are added
to 12 kg of HCl acid at 4° ; after termination
of dinitration, 18 kg of NaHSO_3 are added,
mixed until the appearance of red color of
the solution, heated for 5 hours at 60° , 24
kg of HCl acid are added, cooled to 15° and
5.6 kg of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHNH}_2 \cdot \text{HCl}$ are obtained. To 1.14
kg of the latter, 1,000 ml of 25% NaOH are
added and heated, the oily layer is separated.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82327
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

G

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : extracted with benzol, and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHNH}_2$ (I) is
cont'd obtained, yield 95.07%, m.p. $157-162^\circ/40-50$
mm. 120 g of $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$, 20 ml of water
and 33 ml of alcohol are added to 100 g of I,
heated to $70-80^\circ$, cooled after two hours to
 40° , left standing for 4 hours at $40-50^\circ$,
heated for 4 hours at $80-90^\circ$, cooled down to
 10° , filtered, washed with alcohol and 152.5
g of 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5 (II) are

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82327

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : obtained, m.p. 123-127°. 600 g of II and
cont'd 480 g of $(CH_3)_2SO_4$ are heated to 150° and
left standing for 1.5 hours at 195-205°,
cooled to 120°, 1,200 ml of 30% NaOH are
added, heated for one hour at ~100°, the
oily layer is separated, extracted with
benzol and antipyrine is obtained, yield
84.19%.-- L. Popova

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : HUNGARY G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82328

AUTHOR : Lempert, K.; Breuer, J.; Lempert-Streter, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Hydantoins, Thiohydantoins, Glycocyamidines.

Report III. Orientation in the Monobenzyla-
tion of 5,5-diphenylglycocyamidine

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1959, 65, No 4, 142-
145

ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZhKhim., 1959, No 16, No 57136

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR : Ried, W.; Müller, W.

INST. : -

TITLE : Cyclization Reactions with 2-aminobenzo-
and 2-aminonaphtho-imidazoles

ORIG. PUB. : J. prakt. Chem., 1959, 8, No 3-4, 132-149

ABSTRACT : By the condensation of 2-aminonaphtho-(2,3'-
4,5)-imidazole (I), 2-aminonaphtho-(1',2'-
4,5)-imidazole (II) and 2-aminobenzimidazole
(III) with 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds (DCC),
the derivatives of naphtho-[2,3-b]-, naphtho-
[1,2-b]- and benzo-[b]-(1,4,8)-pyrimidazoles
(IV-VI), respectively, were synthesized. 0.1
mole of BrCN is added to the suspension of
0.1 mole of 2,3-diaminonaphthalene in 150 ml
of water at 0-5°, and left standing for 12-15

CARD: 1/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT
cont'd

: hours at this temperature, then for one day
at 20° and for one day at 30-35°; then the
solution is heated for 6-8 hours at 90-100°,
alkalized with NH₄OH and I is separated, yield
81%, m.p. 291-293° (decomp.; from water); pic-
rate, m.p. 318-320° [decomp.; from tetrahydro-
furan (VII)]; hydrochloride, m.p. 296-298°;
acetyl derivative, m.p. 342-344° (decomp.).
0.2 mole of BrCN is added at 0-5° to 0.2 mole of

CARD: 2/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 1,2-diaminonaphthalene or its dihydrochloride
cont'd in 0.3 l of water, left standing for 10 hours
at 0-5°, then for 12-15 hours at 20°, heated
for 5 hours at 40-45° and II is obtained,
yield 82-87%, m.p. 212-213°. 0.01 mole of
I-III and 0.01 mole of DCC in 50-100 ml of
xylol are left standing for 1-2 hours at ~20°,
sometimes in the presence of piperidine or
tritan B, then boiled and the product is sepa-
rated and crystallized from aqueous HCON(CH₃)₂

CARD: 3/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : or aqueous pyridine and the following is ob-
cont'd tained (initial substances, duration of reac-
tion in hours and temperature in °C, product,
yield in percent and m.p. in °C are indica-
ted): dibenzoylmethane (VIII), III, 5, 140,
2,4-diphenyl-VI, 79, 283-285 (decomp.); VIII,
I, 19, 140, 2,4-diphenyl-IV, 48, 312-315;
acetic ether (IX), I, 1, 140, 4-oxy-2-methyl-
IV, 93, 352-356 (decomp.) [picrate (P), m.p.

CARD: 4/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 298-300° (decomp.)]; benzoylacetic ether, I,
cont'd 2, 140, 2-oxy-2-phenyl-IV, 86, 370-372; p-
nitrobenzoylacetic ether, I, 2, 140, 2-oxy-
2-(p-nitrophenyl)-IV, 45, 384-386 (decomp.);
 α -methyl-IX, I, 2, 140, 4-oxy-2,3-dimethyl-
IV, 38, 356-358 (decomp.); formylphenyl-IX,
I, 1, 140, 4-oxy-3-phenyl-IV, 69, 305-308;
diketene, I, 3, 100, 4-oxy-2-methyl-IV, 88,
352-356 (decomp.); diketene, II, 4, 100,
4-oxy-2-methyl-V, 86, 338-341 (decomp.);

CARD: 5/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : diketene, III, 2, 100, 4-oxy-2-methyl-VI, 90,
cont'd 298-302 (decomp.) (P, m.p. 235-236°); diethyl
ether of acetonedicarboxylic acid, I, 8, 140,
4-oxy-2-carbethoxymethyl-IV, 90, 264-266 (de-
comp.) [hydrazide, m.p. 353-354° (decomp.)];
tetraethyl ether of propanetetracarboxylic
acid, I, 4, 140, bis-(2,4-dioxynaphtho-[2,3-b]
[1,4,8]-pyrimidazolyl-3)-methane, 50, 366-369
(decomp.); ethyl ether (EE) of cyclopentanone-

CARD: 6/13

COUNTRY : G
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : 2-carboxylic-1 acid (X), II, 2, 140, 2-oxy-
 cont'd 2,3-trimethylene-V, 80, 352-354 (decomp.);
 X, I, 2, 140, 2-oxy-2,3-trimethylene-IV, 89,
 354-356 (decomp.) [P, m.p. 265-266° (decomp.,
 from C₆H₅NO₂)]; EE of cyclohexanonecarboxylic
 (XI), I, 5, 140, 4-oxy-2,3-tetramethylene-IV,
 87, 344-346 [P, m.p. 320-322° (decomp.; from
 C₆H₅NO₂)]; benzoylpyruvic acid (XII), I, 3,
 140, 2-phenyl-IV, --, 342-347; XII, III, 3,
 140, 2-phenyl-VI, 47, 287-290; phenylmalonic
 *acid

CARD: 7/13

COUNTRY : G
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : ether, I, 3, 140, 2,4-dioxy-3-phenyl-IV, 80,
 cont'd 328-330 (decomp.); ethoxymethyleneacetylacet-
 one, I, 0.5, 140, 2-methyl-3-acetyl-IV, 84,
 254-256 (decomp.) [2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones,
 m.p. 273-274° (decomp.)]; ethoxymethylene-IX,
 I, 0.75, 140, 2-methyl-3-carbethoxy-IV, 93,
 268-270 (decomp.) [is hydrolyzed by methanol
 solution of KOH at 100° into acid, m.p. 341-
 343° (decomp.)]; ethoxymethylenemalonic ether,

CARD: 8/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : I, 2, 140, 2-oxy-3-carbethoxy-IV, 54, 336-
cont'd 339 (decomp.); dimethylacetal of β -ketobu-
tyraldehyde (XIII), I, 2, 140, 2-methyl-IV,
77, 315 (decomp.); XIII, III, 2, 140, 2-me-
thyl-VI, 82, 231-233 (decomp.); α -methyloxy-
methyleneacetone, I, 0.5, 100, 2,3-dimethyl-
IV, 91, 317-320 (decomp.). The mixture of
0.01 mole of I-III and 0.1 mole of DCC in al-
cohol, with VII or without solvent, is heated
and the following are separated (designations

CARD: 9/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and order are the same): acetylacetone, I, 2,
cont'd 170-190, 2,4-dimethyl-IV, 79, 283-285; ben-
zoylacetone, I, 30, 90, 2-methyl-4-phenyl-IV,
19, 298-303 (from the filtrate 2-phenyl-4-
methyl-IV is separated, yield 13%, m.p. 274-
278°); diethyl ether of succinylsuccinic acid
(XIV), I, 5, 90, 2,14-dioxy-3-carbethoxy-1,4-
dihydrobenzo-(f)-IV, 81, 375-379 (decomp.);
XIV, III, 10, 90, 2,12-dioxy-3-carbethoxy-1,4-

CARD: 10/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : dihydrodibenzo-[b,f][1,4,8]-pyrimidazole, 84,
cont'd 285-287 (decomp.) [are hydrolyzed with con-
centrated HCl at 100° into 2,12-dioxy-1,4-di-
hydrodibenzo-[b,f][1,4,8]-pyrimidazole, m.p.
312-314° (decomp.)]; XI, III, 19, 90. 4-oxy-
2,3-tetramethylene-VI, 68, 301-304; EE of
cyclohexanone-2-oxalic acid (XV), I, 20 days,
20, 2,3-tetramethylene-4-carbethoxy-IV, 38,
236-238 (decomp.); XV, III, 14 days, 20, 2,3-
tetramethylene-4-carbethoxy-VI, 71, 173-174;

CARD: 11/13

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : oxymethyleneacetophenone (XVI), III, 10, 90,
cont'd 2-phenyl-VI, 61, 287-290; XVI, I, 7, 90, 2-
phenyl-IV, 14, 342-347; XVI, II, 10, 90, 2-
phenyl-V, 41, 263-264; malonic ether (XVII),
I, 0.75, 223, 2,4-dioxy-IV, 92, 359-361 (de-
comp.); ethyl-XVII, I, 0.5, boiling, 2,4-di-
oxy-3-ethyl-IV, 79, 334-336 (decomp.); tri-
carbethoxymethylene, I, 5, 90, 2,4-dioxy-8-
carbethoxy-IV, 50, 335-340 (decomp.); oxyme-

CARD: 12/13

COUNTRY : G
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82330
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : thylenecyclohexanone-2 (XVIII), 10, 70, 2,3-
 cont'd tetramethylene-IV, 91, 258-260; XVIII, II,
 7, 90, 2,3-tetramethylene-V, 71, 238-240;
 XVIII, III, 5, 90, 2,3-tetramethylene-VI,
 93, 218-220.-- L. Shchukina

CARD: 13/13

COUNTRY : GDR G
 CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82354
 AUTHOR : Wannagat, U.; Liehr, W.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Hydrazine-Silicon Compounds. II. Mixed
 Alkylaryl and Silyl-Substituted Hydrazines
 ORIG. PUB. : Z. anorgan. und allgem. Chem., 1959, 299,
 No 5-6, 341-348
 ABSTRACT : By the reaction of R_3SiCl (I) ($R=CH_3$) with
 CH_3NHNH_2 , the following were obtained: CH_3NH-
 $NHSi(CH_3)_3$ (II) and $(CH_3)_3SiN(CH_3)NHSi(CH_3)_3$
 (III). From $(CH_3)_2NNH_2$ and I, $(CH_3)_2NNHSi-$
 $(CH_3)_3$ (IV) was obtained and from $CH_3NHNHCH_3$
 and I, $CH_3NHN(CH_3)Si(CH_3)_3$ (V) was separated.
 By the interaction of $C_6H_5NHNH_2$ with I, C_6H_5-
 $NHNHSiR_3$ were prepared (VIa-d, where a $R=CH_3$,
 b $R=C_2H_5$, c $R=n-C_3H_7$, d $R=C_6H_5$). For the

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82354

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : obtained substances, the yield in percent,
cont'd b.p. in °C/mm, nD, d₄, and in parentheses
temperature in °C are given as follows:
II, 99.5, 96-97/760, --, --; III, 95, 73-
75/40, 1.3820 (19); 0.77076 (19); IV, 91,
100/760, 1.4018 (22), 0.96585 (20); V, 87.5,
61-63/260, 1.3818 (20), --; VIa, 93, 72-
74/0.5, 115-116/12, 1.5409 (19), 0.9768 (20);
VIb, 95, 118-120/0.5, 129-130/1, 1.5210 (20),
--; VIc, 90, 145.5/1, 1.4918 (20), --; VID,

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82354

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : yield 80%, m.p. 82°. The attempt at introdu-
cont'd cing the second group of SiR₃ into V or VI
was unsuccessful. The tendency for condensa-
tion with I decreases in the series H₂NNH-
SiR₃ > CH₃NNHHSiR₃ > (CH₃)₂NNHHSiR₃. In the pre-
sence of air, VIb-c is stained blue. To one
mole of substituted hydrazine in 30-50 ml of
ether under refrigeration, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ mole of
R₃SiCl in 30-50 ml of absolute ether or in

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82354

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the case of VI, in C₆H₆, is slowly added,
cont'd mixed for 15-25 hours and from the filtrate,
after removing the solvent, II-VI are sepa-
rated. Report I, see RZhKhim., 1959, No 11,
No 38106.-- S. Ioffe

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : POLAND G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and
Their Synthetic Analogs

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82390

AUTHOR : Jedlinski, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Synthesis, Properties and Structure of Certain
Esters of Fatty Acids of Methyl- α -D-Glucopy-
ranoside and Methyl- β -D-Glucopyranoside

ORIG. PUB. : Roczn. chem., 1958, 32, No 6, 1257-1268

ABSTRACT : The synthesis of esters of fatty acids and
methylglucosides by heating of fatty acids
and glucosides at 170-180° in xylol, with
azeotropic dehydration, in the presence of
the catalyzers ZnO and PbO, is described.
It has been shown that the OH-group in C(2)
of methylglucosides is acylated selectively;
under the action of one mole of acid upon one
mole of glucoside, mainly 2,6-cyl derivatives

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82390

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : are formed, which is proved by oxidation with
cont'd HIO_4 and measurement of the specific rota-
tion. The esters obtained, b.p. in $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{mm}$,
m.p. in $^{\circ}\text{C}$, n_D^{20} , $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ in chloroform, are
enumerated as follows: tetracaprylmethyl- α -
D-glucopyranoside, 180-190/ 10^{-2} -5.10 $^{-3}$, --,
1.4559, +87.9 $^{\circ}$; tetracaprylmethyl- α -D-
glucopyranoside, 205-215/ 10^{-2} -5.10 $^{-3}$, --,
1.4575, +75.1 $^{\circ}$; tetralauroylmethyl- α -D-glu-
copyranoside, --, 40-41, --, +61.1 $^{\circ}$; tetra-

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82390

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : caprylmethyl- β -D-glucopyranoside, --, --,
cont'd 1.4339 (25 $^{\circ}$), -6.1 $^{\circ}$ (17 $^{\circ}$); tetralauroylmethyl-
 β -D-glucoside, --; 46-48, --, -5.4 $^{\circ}$ (17 $^{\circ}$);
dicaprylmethyl- α -D-glucopyranoside, --, --,
1.4631, +96.7 $^{\circ}$; dilauroylmethyl- α -D-glucopy-
ranoside, --, 51.5-52.5, --, +73.5 $^{\circ}$; mono-
lauroylmethyl- β -D-glucopyranoside (with ad-
mixture of diacyl derivative), --, 53-57, --,
-9.1 $^{\circ}$ (17 $^{\circ}$).-- A. Yurkevich

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and
Their Synthetic Analogs
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82397
AUTHOR : Stanek, J.; Cerny, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Formation of Acetylated Derivatives
of Glycosylamines
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24,
No 3, 1017-1019
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZKhim., 1958, No 24, No 81741.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and
Their Synthetic Analogs
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82414
AUTHOR : Labler, L.; Cerny, V.; Fajkos, J.; Sorm, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : On Steroids. XXXIII. Holarrhidine, a New Al-
kaloid from Holarrhena antidysenterica Wall.
Labler, L., Cerny, V. XXXIV. The Structure*
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24,
No 2, 370-377, 378-383; No 3, 766-785
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZKhim., 1958, No 24, Nos 81782, 81783;
1959, No 9, No 31508.

*of Holarrhidine. Cerny, V., Labler, L., Sorm,
F. XXXV. The Synthesis of Epimeric 16-Bromo
Derivatives of Androsterone and Testosterone.
Fajkos, J., Sorm, F.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and
Their Synthetic Analogs
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No.82428
AUTHOR : Vystroil, A.; Cerny, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Model Substances of Physostigmine
ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24,
No 3, 804-808
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZnKhim., 1959, No 4, No 11958.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and
Their Synthetic Analogs
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No.82429
AUTHOR : Mares, F.; Hudlicky, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Synthetic Experiments in the Allolupinane
Series. V. Synthesis of Allolupinine from
 δ -(pyridyl-2)-valeric Acid
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 1933-1936
ABSTRACT : Comparatively readily available δ -(pyridyl-2)-
valeric acid (I) (RZnKhim., 1958, No 19, No
64479) is an appropriate raw material for the
synthesis of allolupinine (II). The synthesis,
which gives high yields in most cases, con-
sists in bromination into the α -position,
cyclization by the action of $Ba(OH)_2$, hydro-
genation, etherification and reduction of the
carbethoxyl group of $LiAlH_4$. The hydrobromide

CARD: 1/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82429

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of I (monohydrate) is obtained after purifi-
cont'd cation of I by boiling for 3 hours with ske-
letal Ni in water, oxidation with 48% of
HBr and evaporation, yield 89%, m.p. 118-119°
(from acetone). The product (23 g) is tritu-
rated with 5.6 g of red P, while mixing 280
g of Br₂ are added by drops, heated for 2
hours in a water bath, the mixture is poured
into 500 ml of water, evaporated, the residue
is alkalized in 500 ml of water with a solu-

CARD: 2/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82429

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : tion of 130 g of Ba(OH)₂ in 2.5 l of water,
cont'd saturated with CO₂ on the second day, fil-
tered, condensed, and Ba⁺² is precipitated
with H₂SO₄; after concentration, the filtrate
produced 92% of 1,2-(1'-carboxytetramethylene)-
pyridine bromide [m.p. 183-185° (from alcohol-
ether), hygroscopic needles] which, after hy-
drogenation in water over Pt (from PtO₂), gave
the hydrobromide of quinolysidinecarboxylic-4

CARD: 3/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82429

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : acid (III acid), yield 93%, m.p. 282-283°
cont'd (from alcohol-ether). An alcoholic solution
of the hydrobromide of III at 0° is saturated
with HCl and boiled for 2.5 hours, alcohol is
distilled off, the residue is again saturated
in alcohol of HCl, left standing for 24 hours,
concentrated, precipitated in CHCl₃ with
chloroform solution of NH₃ and filtered off.
By concentration, 52% of ethyl ether of III
is obtained, b.p. 95-97°/4 mm, n_D²⁰ 1.4781;

CARD: 4/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82429

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : picrate, m.p. 127-128° (from chloroform-ether).
cont'd The ether obtained by boiling for 1.5 hours
with LiAlH₄ in ether gave 94% of II, b.p. 86-
87°/2 mm, n.p. 48-50° (from petroleum ether),
n_D²⁰ 1.5121; picrate, m.p. 80-81° (from water),
after drying, depending on the conditions of
melting, up to 115-116°. The second method of
synthesis of II was proposed to start by oxi-
dation with SeO₂ of 1-(pyridyl-2)-pentanone-4.

CARD: 5/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82429

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : However, the latter proved to be very resis-
cont'd tant in respect to SeO_2 and, besides the ini-
tial ketone, it was not possible to separate
another substance. Report IV, see RZKhim.,
1959, No 21, No 75062.-- Jan Kovar

CARD: 6/6

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and
Their Synthetic Analogs

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82430

AUTHOR : Pitha, J.; Ernest, I.

INST. : -

TITLE : Synthetic Experiments in the Allolupinane
Series. VI. Catalytic Hydrogenation of
7-(2-pyridyl)-Ketones

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 1937-1940

ABSTRACT : The hydrogenation of 5-(pyridyl-2')-penta-
none-2 (I) and 5-(pyridyl-2')-pentanol-1-
one-2 (II) leads stereospecifically to one
diastereoisomer of quinolysidine substituted
in the position 4, that is, to 4-methyl-(III)
or to 4-oxymethylquinolysidine (IV). On the
basis of mutual correlation, as well as lite-
rary data, the authors assume that the atoms
of H under C(4) and C(10) are in the cis-

CARD: 1/7

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82430

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : position. If, as it is assumed by Cookson
cont'd (RZhKhim., 1953, No 6, No 8549), the confor-
mation of quinolysidine is analogous to that
of trans-decalin, then the CH₃-group in III
and CH₂OH-group in IV have an equatorial
position (regarding nomenclature cf. RZhKhim.,
1957, No 9, No 30809). By the reduction of
IV under the action of SOCl₂ and hydrogenation
into III, the authors established that
both substances have a similar configuration.

CARD: 2/7

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82430

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Likewise, from the products of hydrogenation
cont'd of δ -(pyridyl-2)- α -ketovaleric acid (V), it
was possible to prepare a small quantity of
quinolysidinecarboxylic-4 acid (VI), identical
with the acid described in the previous
report (see abstract No 82429). Since both
IV (substance obtained in the present work,
and allolupinine described in the previous
report) are identical, the described diaste-

CARD: 3/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82430

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : reoisomer VI also belongs to the α -series.
cont'd By the hydrogenation of I over Pt (from PtO₂)
in 0.25 n. HCl, III is prepared, b.p. 76-78°/
12 mm, n_D^{20} 1.4793. II with a yield of 42%,
 n_D^{20} 1.5289, is prepared by reduction of
ethyl ether of δ -(pyridyl-2)- α,α -diethoxy-
valeric acid of LiAlH₄ by boiling for 40 min
in ether and hydrolysis of the impure product
by two-hour standing in 1 n. HCl at 20°. By
the hydrogenation of II (as it was shown

CARD: 4/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82430

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : above), 95% oil is obtained which, after chro-
cont'd matography on Al₂O₃, gave IV, m.p. 47.5-49°,
 n_D^{20} 1.5118; picrate, m.p. 81° (from water),
121.5-123.5° (after drying in vacuum); hydro-
chloride, m.p. 240° (from petroleum-ether
fraction). The ether fraction produced a
small quantity of the substance, isomeric IV,
with m.p. below 30°, the structure of which
was not determined. Hydrochloride of IV is

CARD: 5/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82430

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : heated for 4 hours to 80° with SOCl₂ and 68%
cont'd of the hydrochloride of 4-chlormethylquino-
lysidine, m.p. 242°, is obtained which, by
hydrogenation in water over Pd/BaSO₄ in the
presence of KHCO₃, produced 65% of III; pic-
rate, m.p. 192.5-194°, a mixed melting tem-
perature without depression. The hydrogenation of V is effected as was described earlier
(see RZhKhim., 1958, No 3, No 7975); from
the mother solutions, after crystallization

CARD: 6/7

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : G

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82430

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of esters, an ethyl ether, VI (6%), is sepa-
cont'd rated chromatographically; picrate, m.p.
130.5-132°.-- Jan Kovar

CARD: 7/7

COUNTRY : RUMANIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and
Their Synthetic Analogs
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82443

AUTHOR : Kirca, M.; Voinescu, V.; Hendler, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Synthesis of β -Alanine

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim. (RPR), 1959, 10, No 2, 78-79

ABSTRACT : The preparation of β -alanine (I) according to the scheme: acrylonitrile \rightarrow acrylamide (II) \rightarrow polymer II \rightarrow I. 106.12 g of acrylonitrile are gradually added to 196 g of 80% H_2SO_4 (+hydroquinone) at 60-80°, heated for about 45 min at 90-100°, diluted with 400 ml of butanol and refluxed with NH_3 up to pH 7, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ is filtered off at 50° and from the cooled filtrate II is obtained, yielding 101 g. The method is suitable for use in

*is described

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82443
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : continuous processes. The mixture of 100 g
cont'd of II, 8 g of the powder of NaOH (or 30 ml of 30% alcoholic solution of tritan B) and 0.05 g of hydroquinone is heated to 70° (after 1-2 min polymerization begins and the temperature rises to 220°), dissolved in 400 ml of 50% H_2SO_4 , boiled for 3 hours, neutralized with $Ba(OH)_2$, the filtrate is condensed, CH_3OH is added to the residue and

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 82443

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : I is obtained, yielding 65%. For polymeriza-
cont'd tion of II, CH_3ONa may also be applied.-- S.
Zav'yakov

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA G
CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and
Their Synthetic Analogs

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82444

AUTHOR : Poduska, K.
INST. : -

TITLE : Amino-Acids and Peptides. XXIII. Preparation
and Chromatographic Behavior of Some N-Methyl
Derivatives of DL-Lysine

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24,
No 3, 1025-1028

ABSTRACT : No abstract.
See RZKhim., 1958, No 24, No 81802.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. General
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82472
 AUTHOR : Messing, H.; Barwinkel, O.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Complex Standardization as a Method of Estab-
 lishing Indigenous Reserves of the Socialist
 Chemical Industry in the GDR.
 ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Technik, 1959, 11, No 3, 116-118
 ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Chemical Engineering.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23, 1959, No. 82481
 AUTHOR : Lienerth, A.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Testing of Equipment for Tightness Operating
 Under Vacuum in the Chemical Industry
 ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. lapja, 1958, 13, No 7-8, 275-278
 ABSTRACT : The degree of permeability and tightness of
 packing materials (asbestos, rubber, asbestos
 with graphite) was tested on a distillation
 unit by measuring incremental increase in
 pressure in the apparatus after having them
 evacuated to a required sub-atmospheric
 pressure and blocking off the vacuum pump.
 It was established that pressure builds up
 proportionally with time, and the quantity of
 air entering apparatus may be determined from
 the following equation: $g = (\gamma^{60/760}) V \Delta P$
 gr/Hr, where γ - density of air in gr/m³ (at

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82481

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 19°, 760 mm Hg Abs., at relative humidity of
Con'd 60%; V - internal volume of an apparatus in
m³. ΔP - increase in pressure in mm Hg
Abs./minute (in the range of 0-160 mm Hg Hbs).
-- A. Yermakova.

CARD:

2/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

: CZECHOSLOVAKIA
: Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Engineering
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82494

AUTHOR : Prazak, V.
INST. : -
TITLE :

: Precision of the Overall Purification Effi-
ciency Measurements on the Gas Dedusting Insta-
llations

ORIG. PUB. : Sb. Ceskosl. ved. techn. spolecn. zdravotni
techn. a vzduchotechn. CSAV, 1958, No 2, 89-*

ABSTRACT : Reviewed are effects resulting from the mea-
surment method employed and from specific
type of apparatus used on the determination
precision of an installation's overall effi-
ciency. Presented are instructions pertai-
ning to the selection of an appropriate method
and of apparatus for the determination of dust
contained in the air before and after the
purification or the quantity of dust trapped
from a given volume of gas. -- V. Gertovskiy.

*-102

CARD:

1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Engineering
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82499
AUTHOR : Horanyi, R.
INST. : -
TITLE : Supercentrifuges Manufactured in Hungary
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. linja, 1959, 14, No 1, 34-36
ABSTRACT : Review. - A. Yermakova.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Engineering
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82500
AUTHOR : Blauhut, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Development of Equipment Manufacture for
Chemical Uses. I. Pumps and Compressors.
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Techn., 1959, 11, No 5, 227-236
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Chemical Engineering.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82510
 AUTHOR : Yuan Li-ch'un
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Calculations of Heat Transfer from Saturated
 Steam to a Circulating Liquid Under Conditions
 of Flow
 ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shih chieh, 1958, 13, No 5, 214-217
 ABSTRACT : The following equation was derived:

$$\left[1 + \frac{KF}{N2Gc} \right] Wc \ln \left[\frac{(T - t_1)}{(T - t_2)} \right] =$$

$$= KF \tau / N, \text{ where } t_1 \text{ and } t_2 \text{ are initial and}$$

$$\text{final temperatures of liquid in degrees; } T \text{ is}$$

$$\text{temperature of steam in degrees; } K - \text{heat}$$

$$\text{transfer coefficient in } K \text{ cal/m}^2/\text{Hr/degree;}$$

$$F - \text{heat transfer surface area in m}^2; W - \text{quan-}$$

$$\text{tity of liquid in a system in kg; } G - \text{liquid}$$

$$\text{circulation rate in Kg/Hr; } C - \text{specific}$$

$$\text{heat of the liquid in K cal/Kg; } \tau - \text{duration}$$

$$\text{of heating in hours; } N = A(e^A + 1) / [e^A - 1];$$

$$A = KF / (Gc). \text{ Proposed are an analytical and}$$
 CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82510
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : graphical methods for the determination of F
 Con'd or τ values. It was established that changes
 in K and F greatly affect the process only
 when $A < 1$; when > 4.5 the above changes have
 practically no effect on the process; the
 effect of G increases with an increased value
 of A. -- Sheng Fu.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Engineering
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82521
AUTHOR : Michalski, H.; Strumillo, G.; Szapiro, S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Determination Method of Packing Height in
Rectifying Columns
ORIG. PUB. : Zesz. nauk. Politechn. lodzkiej, 1957, No 16,
3-14
ABSTRACT : A method for determination packing height is
proposed which is based on the results of
experiments conducted by the authors on a
laboratory installation and suitable for cal-
culations of commercial rectifying columns.
A satisfactory correlation of data is establi-
shed when employing factors obtained by the
proposed method as well as data found by the
others. A satisfactory correlation exists
also with data obtained by the authors in
their experiments with different packed colu-
mns.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Engineering
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82528
AUTHOR : Szeneszy, L.; Benedek, P.
INST. : -
TITLE : Design of a Column for Continuous Chromatog-
raphy of Gases (Hypersorber)
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. lapja, 1958, 13, No 10-12, 369-372
ABSTRACT : Calculation method for the design of continu-
ous gas chromatography columns is described
covering 3 alternate processing schemes:
a) for the separation of a binary mixture;
b) for the isolation of 3 components from a
multi-component mixture; c) for the isolation
of 2 components from a multi-component mix-
ture. The method of calculation is based on
the simultaneous use of material balance equa-
tions, equilibrium data, and the absorption
kinetics data. This method permits the deter-
mination of the number of theoretical trays
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82528

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : required, the feed point location for gaseous
Con'd mixtures, reflux ratio, and minimum flow rate
for the absorbent (mols of gas flowing at any
height of column is assumed to be constant).
It has been established that experimental
values of concentration for any of the compo-
nents present in a mixture, obtained through
partial oxidation of methane, are in a good
agreement with those calculated.

-- A. Yermakova.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Engineering
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82538

AUTHOR : Beushausen, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Fine Particle Grinding and Particle Classi-
fication in the Air Stream

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Techn., 1959, 11, No 4, 190-200

ABSTRACT : The review of design of apparatus employed
for particle grinding presenting bases for
their classification into groups. Presented
also are bases for classification of solid
particles in the stream of air with infor-
mation pertaining to the design and con-
struction of certain centrifugal type clas-
sifiers.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82555
AUTHOR : Milewski, B.
INST. : -
TITLE : Control of Chemical Processes With the Use of
Proportioning Pumps
ORIG. PUB. : Chemik, 1959, 12, No 1, 17-19
ABSTRACT : A brief description of an automatic liquid
feeding system for process equipment with the
aid of proportioning pumps (PP) (either reci-
procating or diaphragm type). The rate control
of PP is achieved directly, eliminating the
use of any valving arrangements, simply by
changing stroke of PP or by changing rpm of
a motor drive. The necessary rate changes (in
stroke or rpm) of PP are attained through the
use of electrical-pneumatic or hydraulic mo-
tors, commonly used in the automatic control
technique. These servomotors may be coupled
CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82555
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : directly to regulators of any size. In such
Con'd a system PP becomes receiver of control im-
pulses. With the use of PP it is also possible
to establish an automatic control of reactors
fed with several different liquids, supplied
at different rates and in different propor-
tions. Such a system employs a single drive
that activates a number of PP the stroke of
each of which is appropriately adjusted to
give a required piston displacement corres-
ponding to the required rate for a given com-
ponent. By changing speed of rotation of the
CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82555

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : main dive, feed rate of all the components fed
Con'd are regulated simultaneously, without changing
proportion of the components charged.
-- Yu. Skoretzkiy

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82561
AUTHOR : Zenaty, G.; Lezatka, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Automatic Control and Measurment of Feed
Charged into a Rotary Kiln

ORIG. PUB. : Stavivo, 1959, 37, No 1, 14-15

ABSTRACT : For the purpose of maintaining a constant
level of solids charge ahead of the bucket
elevator, an electrode system, involving a
two position control, is being employed. This
control operates a motor that activates a
device that pinches rubber tube through which
the solids are being fed. -- Ye. Stefanovskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82566
AUTHOR : Ambrozy, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Electron c Control of Temperature

ORIG. PUB. : Meres es automat., 1959, 7, No 1, 12-19

ABSTRACT. : A number of alternate schemes of electronic control of temperature are reviewed. These control instruments are built with the use electron tubes as well as with semi-conductor devices. Optimum conditions of thermocouple bridge adjustment made of resistance thermometers are established. -- M. Lyndmirskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82568
AUTHOR : Campan, T.; Anghelache, D.
INST. : -
TITLE : Thermocouples for Measurment of Surface
Temperatures

ORIG. PUB. : Bul. Inst. politehn. Iasi, 1958, 4, No 12,
365-370

ABSTRACT : The described thermocouple has a silver plate between the electrodes of a 0.15 mm thickness, mounted on cork that acts as thermal insulation. The time required to record a measurment is 20 seconds. -- Z. Khaimskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82571

AUTHOR : Sourek, R.; Recka, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Continuous Recording Colorimetric Analyzer
for the Control of Oxygen Content in the Inert
Gases

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl, 1959, 9, No 2, 71-75

ABSTRACT : Described is a photoelectric colorimeter de-
veloped by the authors for the determination
of O₂ in the inert gases. The range of deter-
minations is from 0.002 to 0.03 vol.% O₂, sen-
sitivity of 0.0005 vol % O₂.
-- Ye. Stefanovskiy.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82572

AUTHOR : Kaliszan, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Commercial Instruments for the Potentiometric
Measurment of pH

ORIG. PUB. : Chemik, 1959, 12, No 1, 46-47

ABSTRACT : A brief review of the structural features
of pH measuring instruments. -- Yu. Skoretzkiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82573
AUTHOR : Fiala, S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Measurment and Control of Feed Water pH Values

ORIG. PUB. : Automatisace, 1958, No 10, 328-333

ABSTRACT : Description of a scheme and presentation of
structural data of the pH measuring and con-
trolling device used on boiler feed water.
-- Ye. Stefanovskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82574
AUTHOR : Asman, O.; Vocetka, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Control Instruments for Low Degree of Automa-
tion.

ORIG. PUB. : Automatizace, 1959, 2, No 2, 54-57

ABSTRACT : Presented are flow diagrams and technical
characteristics of the simplest two-position
level controllers (ball float type) and pre-
ssure controllers (dianhragm type), equipped
with mercury switch contact points. These
instruments are being manufactured by ZPA
(commercial control instrument factory in
Praga). -- Ye. Stefanovsky

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Instruments and Automation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82575
AUTHOR : Ales, P.; Wenig, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Temperature Controller for Generators

ORIG. PUB. : Sklar a keramik, 1958, 8, No 11, 336-337

ABSTRACT : The content of steam in the air supply is controlled automatically by the air-steam mixture temperature that activates a thermostat. The latter is connected into a bridge hook-up, which through an electronic relay, activates a motor driven device that controls steam flow. -- Ye. Stefanovskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82597
AUTHOR : Durmala, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Strength Limits Under Tension at Elevated Temperatures, "The Rate of Growth" and Oxygen*

ORIG. PUB. : Prace Inst. odlewn., 1958, (1959), 8, No 1-58
1-31

ABSTRACT : Certain properties of the following different grades of cast iron (C) have been investigated at elevated temperatures: common gray (CC) modified with ferrosilicon (75% Si) (MC), spherical (SC) and low chromium (LC). It was established that with temperature increase almost with every grade of not annealed C, σ_b decreases, with the minimum value occurring in
*Corrosion of Various Grades of Cast Iron Manufactured in the Country, Based on the Investigations Conducted by the Foundry Institute.

CARD: *Control.

1/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82597

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the range of 100-200°. This is followed by an
Con'd increase of ϵ_b , that reaches its maximum
value at approx. 400°. As temperature is in-
creased above 400°, ϵ_b decreases. The greatest
change of ϵ_b is noted in the case of CC and
MC at 500-600°, in the case of LC at 600-700°,
and in the case of SC the decrease of ϵ_b is
observed already at 300°. Actual changes of ϵ_b
at temperatures up to 400-450° are insignifi-
cant, at 600° ϵ_b decreases by about 50%, at
700° by approx. 85%. The values of ϵ_b for va-
rious grades of C that were annealed at 400,

CARD: 2/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82597

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 500, 600 and 700° in a normal atmosphere, as
Con'd a rule, are lower than those of not annealed
samples. The decrease of ϵ_b is greater the
greater is the annealing temperature. The
decrease in ϵ_b can barely be observed for
LC, while the behaviour of CC and MC in this
respect is almost identical. The values of
 ϵ_b for all grades of C, annealed in the at-
mosphere of flue gases, go through a minimum
at 200-300° and a maximum at 400-500°, above
500° ϵ_b falls very rapidly. The greatest drop

CARD: 3/6

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82597

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of G_b in these instances occurs with SC and
Con'D the smallest with LC. G_b values after annealing in the atmosphere of flue gases are lower than those for the samples annealed in normal atmosphere. "The rate of growth" of C was observed at temperatures $> 400^\circ$. No difference in "the rate of growth" of CC and MC was noted. The effect of annealing atmosphere (flue gases) on the rate of growth was observed only at 700° . Data pertaining to the stability of various C grades against the gas corrosion revealed analogical trends obtained in the study

CARD: 4/6

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82597

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of the rate of growth of C. A considerable effect of gas corrosion was observed at 700° temperature. Studies of C structures indicated that the degree of "the rate of growth" and of oxidation of C depend on the transition of pearlitic structure into ferritic with simultaneous graphitization. As a result of the conducted study in the temperature range up to 400° it is possible to employ CC and MC, without fearing "the rate of growth" and in so doing to allow a possibility of lowering G_b by 15%. For services of C at $400-500^\circ$

CARD: 5/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82597

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : temperatures it is recommended to employ SC
Con'd and LC with 0.5-0.75% C, at 500-600° tempera-
tures - LC with Cr content of 1.0-1.5%, and
for services at 600-700° - LC with Cr content
of 1.5 - 2.0%. -- V. Levinson.

CARD: 6/6

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82608

AUTHOR : Kis, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Corrosion Protection of Pressure Tankage
Employed in Chemical Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. lanja, 1958, 13, No 3, 84-88

ABSTRACT : Principles of design and exploitation of tan-
kage, operating under pressure, the system
employed in their technological application
and current maintenance are presented. The
supersonic method of their testing is consi-
dered the best method by the author.
-- D. Pyushpeki.

*Control.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82618
AUTHOR : Ch'en Hsueh-shiao
INST. : -
TITLE : Protective Coating for Metals (An Alkali-Free
Process)
ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shih chieh, 1958, 13, No 11, 508-516
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: *Control.
1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82618
AUTHOR : Weber, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Non-Scale Forming Solution for Phos-
phatizing.
ORIG. PUB. : Prace Inst. mech., 1959, 7, No 25, 69-76
ABSTRACT : Addition of $H_2C_2O_4$ and its salts into a phos-
phatizing (P) bath tends to prevent forma-
tion of scale in the P process. Thus obtained
films (PF) do not affect mechanical properties
of lacquer layers applied over them. The
quality of PF deteriorates with the increased
concentration of $H_2C_2O_4$ and the promoter
($NaNO_3$, $NaNO_2$, $NaClO_3$). The non-scaling so-
lutions may be employed for P of Zn-Al alloys.

CARD: *Control.

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82618

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Such solutions are also applicable for P of
Con'd Al. Corrosion resistance of PF obtained from
non scaling solutions, particularly at ele-
vated temperatures (500), is lower than of PF,
obtained from common baths. -- V. Levinson.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82620

AUTHOR : Forrai, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Basic Principles Involved in the Use of Acid-
-Resistant Linings

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. lapja, 1959, 14, No 1, 29-33

ABSTRACT : This article reviews the basic methods em-
ployed in lining concrete storage capacities:
treatment of concrete with specific chemicals
(soluble water glass and others), application
of special insulating coverings (paraffin,
asphalt and others) on the wall surface, co-
vering the insulating layer with ceramic
liners. -- D. Pyushneki

*Control.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Corrosion. Corrosion *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.82628
AUTHOR : Biestek, T.; Web er, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Accelerated Corrosion Tests of Phosphate
Films on Steel
ORIG. PUB. : Prace Inst. mech., 1959, 7, No 25, 77-85
ABSTRACT : The results of tests conducted with phosphste
films (PF) on steel, obtained from baths of
different composition indicate that the cor-
rosion resistance (CR) of PF, covered with in-
protective lacquer layers, increases with in-
creased PF thickness. Superior CR possess PF
obtained from solutions of "Mazhef" or "Perkar
2" salts ($\text{ZnHPO}_4 + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + \text{Cu salt}$). PF, obtai-
ned from other, including the non-scale for-
ming solutions, possess considerable lower CR.
*Control.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82628
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : It is noted that thinner PF, for instance
Con'd those obtained from non-scale forming solu-
tions, have better mechanical properties, as
compared to other PF, particularly the adhe-
sive properties. The drop method proved use-
ful only for testing PF of comparatively grea-
ter thickness. Of the accalaterated testing me-
thods the most rugged and rapid is that per-
formed with the use of a salt chamber, the
least rugged - the test performed in humid
atmosphere. -- V. Levinson.
CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and
Their Applications, Corrosion, Corrosion*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82630
AUTHOR : Galcso, I.; Nemeth, J.
INST. :
TITLE : Methods Employed in the Testing of Acid-Resis-
tant Enamel Coatings
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. lapja, 1959, 14, No 1, 22-28
ABSTRACT : The authors summarize results of roughly 300
experiments on the determination of corrosion
rates of acid-resistant enamel coatings, app-
lied to steel vessels. In these experiments
the determinations of weight losses were em-
ployed, The degree of erosion as a function
of time, temperature, nature and concentration
of the reagent and solution pH were determined.
In addition are described the determination
methods for the rate of corrosion of acid-re-
sistant enamel coatings, employed abroad, as
*Control.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82630
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : composition, chemical and physical properties
Con'd of acid-resistant enamels. -- D. Pyushpeki

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82643
AUTHOR : Dzido, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Oxygen Concentration Control in the Feed Water

ORIG. PUB. : Energetika (Ceskosl.) 1958, 8, No 12, 559

ABSTRACT : A method for continuous determination of O₂ concentration is described. The apparatus consists of a glass Erlenmeyer flask, corked with a rubber stopper, which is provided with thin tubes, through which water being tested enters and leaves the flask. A small highly polished soft iron cylinder is placed inside the flask. The determination of O₂ concentration is made on the basis of the rate of iron corrosion in the investigated and in the control samples of water. -- V. Berenfel'd.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82649
AUTHOR : Zarebski, H.; Zmudzinska, S.
INST. : -
TITLE : pH Alarm for Recycle Water

ORIG. PUB. : Chemik, 1959, 12, No 3, 133-134

ABSTRACT : Described is a somewhat modified scheme against that proposed by the Ural'skiy Scientific Research Chemical Institute. Presented are results of laboratory tests.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82652
AUTHOR : Prokubek, K.; Sedlarik, L.; Hos, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Sanitary-Hygienic Evaluation of Drinking Water,
Used in the Rural Sections of the Gotwald
Oblast.
ORIG. PUB. : Sb. Ceskosl. akad. zemed. ved. veterin. med.,
1959, 4, No 2, 105-114
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82672
AUTHOR : Hunyady, D.
INST. : -
TITLE : Purification of Water Containing Radioactive
Impurities
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar epitoivar, 1958, 7, No 8, 360-364
ABSTRACT : A review.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Water treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82675
AUTHOR : Liu Ting-yung; Liang Wen-chunr; Chu Hsiu-ch'an
INST. : -
TITLE : Desalting of Water by Ion Exchange Method

ORIG. PUB. : Kao feng tsa t'ung hsun, 1958, 2, No 4, 232-
-238

ABSTRACT : Presented are results of the laboratory in-
vestigation of the method involving simulta-
neous ionization of H-OH and employing poly-
styrol - highly acidic cation and highly al-
kaline anion, bound in 1:2 ratio (by volume).

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82682
AUTHOR : Klamar, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : Treatment Problems of Boiler Feed Water

ORIG. PUB. : Energia es atomtechn., 1958, 11, No 11-12,
709-719

ABSTRACT : Presented are specifications for boiler feed
water, described are piping layouts, illustra-
ted by examples.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82683
AUTHOR : Rosner, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Characteristic Impurities in the Boiler Feed
Water.
ORIG. PUB. : Energ. przemysl., 1959, 7, No 1, 5-11
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82684
AUTHOR : Grbic, P.
INST. : -
TITLE : Boiler Feed Water
ORIG. PUB. : Tehnika, 1959, 14, No 2, Masinstvo, 7, No 2,
32-34
ABSTRACT : An elementary review.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82697
AUTHOR : Marth, J.; Muhits, K.; Pato, T.; Parnay, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Purification of City Effluent Waters With
Activated Clay
ORIG. PUB. : Emuletgeveszet, 1958, 7, No 5-6, 239-244
ABSTRACT : A review of modern achievements.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82698
AUTHOR : Ganczarczyk, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Simplified Method for Purification of Small
Volumes of Sewer Water with Activated Clay
ORIG. PUB. : Gas, woda i techn. sanit., 1958, 32, No 11,
437-440
ABSTRACT : A method for purification of sewer water (SW)
in circulation channels, employed for city
SW (of small villages having population of
3000-5000 souls) is described. This method
permits the purification even of highly con-
centrated SW. The load on an installation
of 100-120 gr BPK₅ capacity per 1 m³ per day;
the load per 1 gr of activated clay is 0.03-
-0.1 gr BPK₅ per day; the aeration time is
2.5-3.5 days; the decrease in BPK₅ > 90%;
the required surface area per person is 1-2m².

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY : H
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82698
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : the power consumption is 0.8 KWH per 1 kg
 Con'd BPK₅; technical manpower requirements are 2-4
 manhours per week. -- M. Zdybevskaja
 CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Water treatment. Sewage.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82703
 AUTHOR : Savic, I.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : New Design for the Commercial Effluent
 Stream Pretreatment Installations
 ORIG. PUB. : Iz gradnja, 1958, 12, No 11-12, 20-22
 ABSTRACT : A review of the present situation (employing
 German data in particular).
 CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82710
AUTHOR : Tihanyi, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : Design of Containers for Storage of Radioac-
tive Effluent Waters
ORIG. PUB. : Epuletgeneszet, 1958, 7, No 5-6, 199-202
ABSTRACT : Presented are formulas and a nomogram.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82717
AUTHOR : Mago, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Purification of Effluent Water from Soda-Lime
Water Treatment Installations
ORIG. PUB. : Epuletgeneszet, 1958, 7, No 5-6, 234-238
ABSTRACT : Presented are data for design and construction
of settlers.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82727
AUTHOR : Rottengruber, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Detrimental and Dangerous Substances
ORIG. PUB. : Ochrana pracy, 1959, 14, No 2, 11-17
ABSTRACT : Report on the conference of Specialist of the
International Bureau of Labor that took place
on September 13-24, 1956. The following pro-
blems were discussed at the conference:
classification of detrimental substances (6
groups: explosive, spontaneously combustible,
flamable, poisonous, caustic, radioactive),
compilation of the basic list of dangerous
substances, which must have special warning
markings on packages, discussion of special
warning sticker samples, problems pertaining
to transportation of dangerous and detrimental
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82727
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : substances, preparation of instructions re-
Con'd garding the handling of dangerous substances,
and others. Presented is the list of dange-
rous substances, developed at the conference,
and samples of warning markings, which were
approved by the OON commission in 1958.
-- T. Brzhevskaya

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82735
AUTHOR : Szmaj, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : Effect of Glass Dust on Human Organism
ORIG. PUB. : Ochrana pracy, 1959, 14, No 3, 13-16
ABSTRACT : See Ref. Zhur.- Khimiya, 1959, No 15, 53870

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82739
AUTHOR : Ubl, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Integrational Method of SO₂ Determination in
the Air
ORIG. PUB. : Ceskosl. hyg., 1959, 4, No 1, 49-54
ABSTRACT : Soxhlet extraction tubes were employed for
the absorption of SO₂. The tubes measured
25 x 100mm and were filled with the solution
consisting of (parts): 1-anhydrous K₂CO₃,
1-water, 2-glycerin of 1.26 specific gravity.
The tubes were secured in a holder and were
exposed for 3-7 days. Contents of the tubes
were then analyzed. Filtrate, resulting from
the H₂O₂ addition was neutralized with a weak
HCl employing methyl orange followed by oxi-
dation with concentrated HCl. SO₂ was

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82739

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : determined as sulfate formed upon the addition
Con'd of 10% BaCl₂. -- Ye. Stefanovskiy

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82745

AUTHOR : Garten, H.
INST. : -
TITLE : A Protective Device for Hydraulic Presses
Employed in the Plastics Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Plaste und Kautschuk, 1959, 6, No 2, 56-57

ABSTRACT : Described is a device resembling a guard
lattice employed for the prevention of acci-
dents involving the hands. -- A. Semenova.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82752
AUTHOR : Beke, B.
INST. : -
TITLE : Dust Removal Problems Encountered in the
Hungarian Cement Plants
ORIG. PUB. : Energia es atomtechn., 1958, 11, No 11-12,
742-745
ABSTRACT : Listed are measures involved in the elimina-
tion of dust at cement plants, pointing out
the equipment cost for the dedusting of rotary
kilns comprises 10-15% of the kiln cost. The
loss of valuable materials through the exces-
sive dust on the cement plant in Hungary
represents approximately 15% of the kiln char-
ge, which is the result of low caloric value
of fuel used (4400-5400 kcal/kg). For the
purpose of utilizing the collected dust it is
recommended to recycle it back into the kiln.
The bibliography covers 8 titles.--D.Pyushpeki
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82754
AUTHOR : Spurny, K.
INST. : -
TITLE : A Device for Measuring Aerosol Concentration
ORIG. PUB. : Pracovni lekar., 1959, 11, No 4, 197-203
ABSTRACT : The method is based on darkening of the fil-
ter paper surface when passing aerosol through
it. The intensity of color is then compared
visually with standard samples. Experiments
that established concentration of solid par-
ticles in aerosol were conducted on smoke
derived from the combustion of coal and coke.
Experiments demonstrated applicability of the
method when the deposition of solid particles
on the filter ranged from 0.008 to 0.425mg/cm²
For the purpose of improving accuracy and
CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82754

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : extending limits of the device (that comprizes
Con'd a round filter), it was divided into 4 sec-
tions, each one having different hydraulic
resistance. This was acheaved by providing
porous layers of different thickness. The re-
sistance of each section was made to decrease
in geometrical progression from the periphery
to the center. Operation of the filter when
based on the air rates obtained from previous
experiments (the quantity of air passing
through each section for a given interval of
time) and on the degree of darkening, produces

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82754

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : accurate results, and permits establishing
Con'd the concentration of solid particles present
in aerosols. This method may also be employed
for the determination of concentration of
microorganisms, gases and vapors in the air.
In the latter case, a reaction should take
place on the surface of filter paper with an
appropriate change in color.-- V. Berenfel'd.

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82758
AUTHOR : Fonyad, T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Problems in the Design of Industrial Air Con-
ditioning Installations. Part III. Structural
Aspects of Air Conditioning Equipment
ORIG. PUB. : Epuletgepeszet, 1958, 7, No 5-6, 215-229
ABSTRACT : Described is the solution of structural aspects
of air conditioning equipment employed at a
weaving factory that houses 39000 spindles and
has an area of 10,000 m². The installation
comprized of 6 units with the total capacity
of 600,000 m³/hour. All the units were con-
trolled from a central point. For Part II see
Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1958, No 24, 82191. The
bibliography includes 7 references.
-- D. Pyushpeki.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Safety and Sanitation
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82759
AUTHOR : Forster, T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Individual Air Conditioning Units "Miniklima"
ORIG. PUB. : Epuletgepeszet, 1958, 7, No 5-6, 248-251
ABSTRACT : Description of air conditioning system and
equipment for individual quarters.
-- D. Pyushpeki.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Elements. Oxides. Mineral*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82775

AUTHOR : Klimecek, R.

INST. : -

TITLE : Absorption of SO_2 in Water Suspensions of Zinc Hydroxide and Zinc Bisulfite

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. prumysl, 1959, 9, No 2, 57-62

ABSTRACT : The absorption process involving small quantities of SO_2 (0.3 vol.%) present in the effluent gas stream from the H_2SO_4 contact process was investigated employing $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{Zn}(\text{HSO}_3)_2$. The absorption process is presented in the form of a physical SO_2 absorption dissolution of $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$, and a chemical reaction involving: $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The

*Acids, Bases, Salts.

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82775

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : formed bisulfate reacts with $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$ in accordance with the reaction: $\text{Zn}(\text{HSO}_3)_2 + \text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow 2\text{ZnSO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The overall absorption rate is determined from the rate of $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$ dissolution. Experiments were conducted in unpacked columns having crosssectional areas of 0.5 and 1.1 m^2 , and introducing absorbent through sprays. A portion of the suspension is removed from the column bottom and is recirculated in an amount resulting in the overall solution composition of $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{ZnSO}_3 \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82775

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : It has been noted that the addition of $ZnSO_3$
Con'd crystals to the suspension results in an in-
creased rate of $Zn(OH)_2$ dissolution reaction,
that increases, in its turn, the rate of SO_2
absorbttion reaction. Presented are equations
for the determination of the number of trans-
fer units as a function of gas volume, SO_2
content, reflux density, quantity of SO_2 pre-
sent in the inlet and outlet gas streams, SO_2
content in the absorbing solution and phase
equilibrium constants. It is noted that the
diffusion through liquid film is negligible

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82775

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : in comparison with the diffusion through
Con'd gaseous phase. -- V. Barenfel'd.

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Elements. Oxides. Mineral*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82779
AUTHOR : Bota, T.; Tomsa, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Increased Productivity of the Ammonia Synthesis
Units.
ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim. (RPR), 1959, 10, No 3, 154-157
ABSTRACT : The bottlenecks existing individually in the
copper-ammonium purification and in the NH_3
synthesis are indicated. Described are means
through which the productivity of the plant
was increased by 75%.
*Acids, Bases, Salts.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Elements. Oxides. Mineral*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82781
AUTHOR : Constantinescu, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Intensification of the Gas Purification
(CO_2 Removal) for Ammonia Synthesis.
ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim. (RPR), 1959, 10. No 3, 151-153
ABSTRACT : It was established that in comparison with the
copper-ammonium carbonate solution the copper-
-ammonium formate solution (with Cu^+) posses-
ses greater absorptive capacity (by 60%). The
absorptive capacity may be increased further
by lowering temperature to 0° .
*Acids, Bases, Salts.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : Poland H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Elements. Oxides. Mineral*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhimi, No. 23 1959, No. 82794
 AUTHOR : Akerman, K.; Zmudzinski, B.; Godula, R.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Derivation of Aluminum Oxide Through Leaching
 of Loose Aluminum Containing Slags with Soda
 Solutions.
 ORIG. PUB. : Arch. hutn., 1958, 3, No 4, 255-285
 ABSTRACT : Slags derived from agglomerate calcination in
 a rotary kiln or (in an hearth type roasters)
 of clayey raw materials with anhydrite and
 limestone containing in the first and second
 instances respectively (in wt%): Al_2O_3 - 15-17
 and 23 - 26; CaO - 55-57 and 50-52; SiO_2 - 18-20
 and 13 - 15; 70 - 90% of the derived slag pass
 through the 0.06 mm mesh sieve. Investigations
 conducted on a semi-commercial scale in the
 batch type operation revealed that after two
 *Acids, Bases, Salts.
 CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhimi., No. 23 1959, No. 82794
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : stage leaching with soda solution approxima-
 Con'd tely 85% Al_2O_3 can be recovered. The leaching
 process proceeds without difficulty as the
 solids tend to settle rapidly. Plugging up of
 pumps and lines was not noted. The unreacted
 solids are suitable for the manufacture of
 cement. Optimum conditions for the precipita-
 tion of $NaHCO_3Al(OH)_3$ were also established.
 The obtained Al_2O_3 contained the following
 impurities (in wt.%): SiO_2 - 0.00 - 0.15,
 Fe_2O_3 - 0.01 - 0.20, Na_2O - 0.60, CaO - 0.00.
 The bibliography covers 12 references.
 CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Elements. Oxides. Mineral*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82795

AUTHOR : Akerman, K.; Zmudzinski, B.; Dietze, S.; Sakala
INST. :
TITLE : Derivation of Aluminum Oxide by the Continuous
Leaching of Aluminum Containing Crushable
Slags with Soda Solution
ORIG. PUB. : Arch. hutn., 1958, 3, No 4, 287-304

ABSTRACT : Developed were the method and pilot plant
equipment for leaching of slags having com-
position indicated in the preceeding article.
The slags contained leachable Ca aluminates
of the $12 \text{ CaO} \cdot 7 \text{ Al}_2\text{O}_3$ type. The leaching ope-
ration was conducted continuously in 2 stages.
In the first stage leaching was acheaved with
the solution leaving the second stage and con-
taining NaHCO_3 , NaAlO_2 and impurities. In so
doing a certain quantity of Si was also

*Acids, Bases, Salts.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82795

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : removed. After the filtration the filtrate was
Con'd subjected to carbonation in a special appara-
tus. A portion of Na_2CO_3 solution obtained in
the precipitation of $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ was treated in
the CO_2 scrubbers. NaHCO_3 solution effluent
from scrubbers was used for the precipitation
of $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ in the first leaching stage. Solid
residue from the first leaching stage was
treated in the second reactor with the remain-
ing NaHCO_3 solution. The total Al_2O_3 extrac-
ted ranged from 75 to 90%. The remaining so-
lids after the extraction had "Kule's" modulus

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82795

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of 90-100 and were suitable for the direct
Con'd manufacture of cement. The bibliography in-
cludes 5 titles.

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Catalysts and Sorbents.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82846

AUTHOR : Tatarskiy, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Possibility of Drying Vanadium Catalyst While
Heating and Passing Air over It.

ORIG. PUB. : Khimiya i industriya (Bulg.), 1958, 30, No 5,
153-154

ABSTRACT : It has been established that for drying vana-
dium catalyst it is possible to employ undried
air. In the blowing of spent catalyst or of
fresh catalyst, that has not been in use for
a prolonged period of time, it has to be hea-
ted up to 350° followed by blowing with ordi-
nary air. -- V. Matveyev.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Electrochemical Industries*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82858

AUTHOR : Creanga, G.; Bunus, F; Burnei, M.; Neumann,**

INST. : -

TITLE : Application of Vertical Decomposers in the
Electrolysis of Sodium Chloride

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim., 1958, No 7-8, 370-373, Discut., 373

ABSTRACT : The apparatus consists of a vertically mounted
cylinder with a convex bottom, divided into
4 vertical sections. Wire baskets are fitted
inside these sections. They are filled with
granulated graphite (2.5 cm in diameter), pre-
activated with iron salts (FeSO_4 , FeCl_2) at
800° temperature. Diameter of the cylinder is
480 mm, height is 1200 mm, load is 10,000 a.
Amalgam effluent from the cell is moved into

*Electroplating. Galvanic Cells.

**F.; Mihalcescu, S; Petcu, I.; Poltoratchi, V.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82858

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : a decomposer, from which Hg flows by gravity
Con'd into the electrolytic cell. The use of verti-
cal decomposers permitted the reduction of Hg
quantity contained in the baths from 1037 to
579 gr. -- N. Kirichenko.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Electrochemical Industries *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82863
AUTHOR : Mladenovic, S.
INST. : -
TITLE : Treating Baths for Deciling

ORIG. PUB. : Zast. mater., 1958, 6, No 11, 455-457

ABSTRACT : A review. Presented are compositions of bath's
solutions for the chemical and electrochemical
deciling of Fe, steel, Cu and its alloys, Al
and its alloys, Sn, Pb, Mg and its alloys to-
gether with treating conditions. -- G. Kossyiy

*Electroplating. Galvanic Cells.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82904
AUTHOR : Arkosi, K.; Barna, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Hungarian Kaolins with the Aid of
Electron Microscope

ORIG. PUB. : Epitoanyag, 1959, 11, No 1-2, 32-33

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82905

AUTHOR : Juhasz, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Sepilongskiy Kaolin

ORIG. PUB. : Emutoanyag, 1959, 11, No 1-2, 17-27

ABSTRACT : In the study of Sepilongskiy kaolin used for
the manufacture of refractories for the re-
duction of cracking tendency, occurring at 900°,
it is proposed to add 20% illite to the raw
mix.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82908

AUTHOR : Varju, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Conditions Under Which Fire-Resistent Clays
of the Pilish Mountain Region Were Formed and
Technological Characteristics of the Clay.

ORIG. PUB. : Banyasz. kutato, int. kozl., 1957, 2, No 2,
133-140

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82910
AUTHOR : Pawlikowski, S.; Pollo, I.; Starczewski, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Investigation of a Possibility of Employing
Indigenous Andesite in the Manufacture of
Acid-Resistent Solutions.
ORIG. PUB. : Przem. chem., 1959, 38, No 2, 105-107
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Materials. Concrete.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82912
AUTHOR : Pospisil, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Bases of pH Measurment of Ceramic Masses and
of Raw Materials.
ORIG. PUB. : Sklar a keramik, 1959, 9, No 3, 78-80
ABSTRACT : On the basis of investigations performed by
the Scientific Institute of Electrochemical
Ceramics (Gradec-Kralevo, Czechoslovakia) des-
cribed is the pH determination method recom-
mended for routine laboratories of ceramic
plants. In the measuring pH the concentration
of solids should be in the range of 5-15%,
dry basis. For the pH control the use of po-
tentiometric electronic pH meter "Multoscope

*Materials. Concrete.
CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82912

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : III" is recommended. It is based on the deviation of anode current principle detected on the grid of an electron tube. The accuracy of a determination is ± 0.1 pH. A more accurate instrument (± 0.01 pH) is the electronic pH-meter, based on the principle involving the compensation of voltage. Both instruments may be used for pH measurement with the aid of a glass electrode, having sufficient accuracy or with a hydrogen electrode. The former one is more convenient in handling. For the periodic check of the pH meters it is recommended

Con'd

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82912

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : to use 2 standard solutions for the duration of one to several weeks. Such solutions should be capable of maintaining constant pH. One of these solutions (pH of 4.62 at 20°) consists of 50 cm³ of 1 n. CH₃COOH, neutralized with NaOH (using thymol blue as indicator) until the solution turns green; to the solution are then added 50 cm³ of 1n. CH₃COOH, diluted with distilled water up to 500 cm³ volume. The second solution is prepared in the following manner: 0.999 gr of dried Na₂CO₃ + 1.175 gr Na₂O · 2 B₂O₃ are dissolved in 250cc

Con'd

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY : H
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82912
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : water. At 20° pH of the solution is 10.0. The
 Con'd methods of measuring with the use of indica-
 tors are less accurate than the potentiomet-
 ric method, since the introduction of indica-
 tors as such changes pH of the solids. --
 -- S. Glebov
 CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82933
 AUTHOR : Stebel, F.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Production of Refractories With Increased
 Al₂O₃ Content
 ORIG. PUB. : Hutn. listy, 1959, 14, No 3, 273-276
 ABSTRACT : Presented is the experience in the production
 of stopper from a mass, having 20% Al₂O₃
 added to the diluent, with subsequent Al₂O₃
 addition to the binding agent. This experi-
 ence extends to the production of refractory
 bricks employed for the protection of covers
 of the heating ducts and regeneration cham-
 bers of Martens' furnaces. The above articles
 are noted for improved refractory properties
 and mechanical strength at elevated tempera-
 tures.
 *Materials. Concrete.
 CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82953
AUTHOR : Albert, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Pearled Insulating Materials Employed in the
Ceramics Industry
ORIG. PUB. : Epitoanyag, 1959, 11, No 1-2, 1-16
ABSTRACT : Study of "Pearlite" and its applications as
insulating material in the manufacture of ce-
ramics, usable at 900-1350° temperatures.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82958
AUTHOR : Zaboklicki, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Hydrocyclones in the Enrichment of
Indigenous Kaolins
ORIG. PUB. : Szkło i ceramika, 1959, 10, NO 3, 80-82
ABSTRACT : A detailed description of commercial experi-
ments performed on the wet enrichment of Be-
leslevetzkiiy (mined at "Mariya", Vroslavskiy
district, PDR) with the use of hydrocyclones
(HC), operating at the porcelain factory
imeni Revolyutsiya 1905 in Vroslavsk. The
enriched kaolin fully met the required spe-
cifications and conformed with technical
conditions for quality and was found suitable
for the ceramic and paper industries. The

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82958
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : obtained results with regard to enrichment of
Con'd kaolin with the use of HC are employed as ba-
sis in the design of a kaolin enriching plant
to be located at the "Mariya" mine. --S.Glebov.
CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82959
AUTHOR : Augustyn, D.
INST. : -
TITLE : Brown Coal Humic Acids as Cutters for Ceramic
Masses
ORIG. PUB. : Prace Glown. inst. gorn., 1957, B, No 192,
8s., il.
ABSTRACT : Investigation of a possibility of employing
ammoniacal solutions of humic acids, derived
from brown coal, as cutting agents for high-
-quality ceramics.

*Materials. Concrete.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82987
AUTHOR : Bojovic, P. Ristic, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Investigation of Glass and Ceramics with the
Aid of Radioactive Isotopes
ORIG. PUB. : Tehnika, 1959, 14, No 2, Hem. ind., 13, No 2,
25-28
ABSTRACT : Radioactive isotopes were employed as emanation
sources and as indicators in the establishment of the reaction constants, in the
investigation of certain ions' diffusion rates in the glass, in the study of surface flow
characteristics of glass masses contained in tub ovens, in the control of glazings' application on ceramic objects, etc. --L. Sedov.
*Materials. Concrete.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82991
AUTHOR : Spitz, T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Melting and Clarifying of the Glass Mass with
the Use of Sodium Sulfate
ORIG. PUB. : Sklara keramik, 1959, 9, No 2, 35-39
ABSTRACT : The effect of sodium sulfate on melting and
clarifying of glass masses, used in the production sheet glass was studied employing the
static and dynamic weight thermal analyses method, the differential thermal method, the
method involving measurement of the wetting angle of sand by the glass mass and observations of the conical samples' deformation. It
was found that at temperatures up to 900° small dosages of sodium sulfate added do not
*Materials. Concrete.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 82991

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : affect the rate of reaction. Molten sulfate promotes wetting of sand grains with glass mass. The optimum Na_2O content in sulfate for clarification comprizes 0.3%, whereby in an oxidizing atmosphere the process proceeds most favorably. The bibliography covers 15 references. -- L. Sedov.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : ROUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83001

AUTHOR : Popovici, N.; Grigoriu, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Determination of Quality of Glassware Manufactured in Rumania

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim. (RPR), 1959, 10, No 12, 115-117

ABSTRACT : Results of the determination of chemical stability of glass ampoules with respect to water acid and alkali. It was established that the tested ampoules are chemically stable with respect to water and acid but are less stable to the action of alkali.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83004
AUTHOR : Gollenhofer, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Indigenous Production of Cast Ladle Used for
Melting of Optical Glass
ORIG. PUB. : Szklo i ceramika, 1959, 10, No 2, 44-48
ABSTRACT : The production of ladles for melting of opti-
cal glass has been started in Poland. Ladles
are manufactured employing casting technique
in gypsum forms reinforced by steel frames.
A mixture prepared in Verner's mixer is poured
into forms, leaving it there for 6-8 days to
set. After the removal from forms ladles are
dried at 25-30° temperature and at a relative
humidity of 60-65% followed by calcination at
1000° in a tunnel or in a chamber oven, in-
creasing temperature consequently to 1430°.
*Materials. Concrete.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83004
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : The possibility of utilizing indigenous clays
Con'd was established together with the formulation
of raw material blends and selection of ope-
rating conditions for the manufacture of
ladles for optical Glass melting. --L. Sedov.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83008
AUTHOR : Knapn, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Modern Structural Glass

ORIG. PUB. : Technika (Magyar), 1959, 3, No 3, 5

ABSTRACT : Brief description of various modern structural glass types employed for glassing in the windows ("thermex", "kontrasol", "thermopan"), as insulating and panneling material ("penosteklo"), for the construction of buildings ("profile" glass). Other expanding applications include the use of glass wool and glass plastics. -- S. Tipol't.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83010
AUTHOR : Hubscher, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Glass Containing Little Alkalies or No Alkalies and Boron Used for the Manufacture of Glass Wool and Other Objects.

ORIG. PUB. : Silikattechnik, 1959, 10, No 2, 88-90

ABSTRACT : A review of glass compositions containing either little alkalies or no alkalies and boron at all with the description of their properties as based on literature data and patents. The bibliography includes 6 references -- S. Iofe.

*Materials.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83014
AUTHOR : Swietlik, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Diagram of the Production Process of a Glass
Factory
ORIG. PUB. : Szklo i ceramika, 1959, 10, No 3, 63-68
ABSTRACT : Presented is the detailed analysis of manufac-
turing process from the standpoint of a) orga-
nization, b) effects on working personnel and
c) division of the manufacturing process into
its component parts. -- L. Sedov.
*Materials. Concrete.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83018
AUTHOR : P'an Nan-ken
INST. : -
TITLE : The Degree of Whiteness of Titanium Enamels as
a Function of Its Obtainment Methods
ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shuh chieh, 1959, 14, No 1, 16-17
ABSTRACT : In order to prevent the decrease in whiteness
of the titanium enamels it is recommended to
lower iron content of the raw material to a
minimum and to conduct calcination at 1250-
-1400° temperatures.
*Materials. Concrete.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhimi, No. 23 1959, No. 83049
AUTHOR : -
INST. : -
TITLE : Computation of Ingredients for the Production
of Cements Containing Lime.
ORIG. PUB. : Chien chu ts'ai liao kung yeh, 1958, No 21,
29-30
ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD: *Materials. Concrete.
1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83050
AUTHOR : T'an Ch'ing-lin
INST. : -
TITLE : Manufacture of Cement and Sulfuric Acid from
Gypsum
ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shih chieh, 1958, 13, No 12, 540-541
ABSTRACT : In the burning of gypsum at temperatures
exceeding 1000° a large quantity of SO₂ is
generated. It can be employed for the manu-
facture of H₂SO₄. The residual CaO is reacted
with clay, that is a portion of the mixture,
forming cement. The best results were obtain-
ed with the following proportion of compo-
nents present in a mixture (in %): clay-10,
gypsum-77, anthracite-13.

CARD: *Materials. Concrete.
1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83054
AUTHOR : Shen Chieh
INST. : -
TITLE : Characteristics of Hydrophobic Additives
Employed in the Manufacture of Cement in
China
ORIG. PUB. : Yeh chin chien scheh, 1959, No 3, 18-21
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83056
AUTHOR : Shih Ying
INST. : -
TITLE : Testing of the Acid Resistant Silicon Cement
Employed as a Solution for Lining
ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shih chieh, 1958, 13, No 12, 549-550
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

*Materials. Concrete.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83059
AUTHOR : Ch'en Nien-i
INST. : -
TITLE : Use of High Titanium Slags in the Manufacture
of Cement
ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shih chien, 1958, 13, No 5, 205-206
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: *Materials. Concrete.
1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83073
AUTHOR : Wu Sheng-Kuang
INST. : -
TITLE : Introduction of Lime and Water Into Concrete
Mixtures Lowers Consumption of Cement
ORIG. PUB. : Shui li fa tien, 1958, No 18, 9-13
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: *Materials. Concrete.
1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83088

AUTHOR : Pajevic, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Cellular Concrete - Modern Material of Construction

ORIG. PUB. : Nase gradjev., 13, No 1, 5-11

ABSTRACT : Review of qualities of the cellular concrete
and the situation with regard to its manufacture
in various countries of the world --
-- M. Stepanova.

CARD: *Materials. Concrete.
1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83094

AUTHOR : Kubala, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Production of Slag Pumice In Foam Ducts of
the VUSH - 3 System

ORIG. PUB. : Stavivo. 1959, 37, No 4, 114-116

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: *Materials. Concrete.
1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83096
 AUTHOR : Ch'en Wen-i
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Simplified Method of Laying Down High Melting
 Point Asphalts
 ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shih chieh, 1958, 13, No 12, 545-547
 ABSTRACT : Presented is the method of laying down asphalt
 at 250-280° temperature. Dependence between
 the softening point, heat transfer, laying
 down time and cooling time is reviewed.
 *Materials. Concrete.
 CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Industrial Organic Synthe*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83112
 AUTHOR : Haidegger, E.; Szebenyi, I; Szekely, A.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Solubility of Individual Components of Methane
 Partial Oxidation in Dimethylformamide
 ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1958, 64, No 10, 365-
 -371
 ABSTRACT : Absorbtion at equilibrium conditions of indi-
 vidual components of the product gas resulting
 from partial oxidation of methane (C₂H₂, CO₂,
 CH₄, CO, H₂, N₂) in dimethylformamide(I) was
 studied at 5, 20, 40° and in the pressure
 range of 40 - 1000 mm Hg. Abs. Described is
 the processing scheme and procedure of the
 experiments. It was established that water
 content of I lowers considerably its
 *sis.
 CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83112

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : absorptive capacity. As for example, when water content is increased from 0.2 to 2.0% absorbtion of C_2H_2 drops off (at 20° and 760 mm) by 6%, at a water content of 5% it drops off by 21%, at 6.8% by 31%. The authors consider that, with economics permitting, the water content of I (in the main scrubber) should not exceed 0.2 - 0.3%.-- S. Rosenfel'd.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Industrial Organic Synthesis*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83115

H

AUTHOR : Thurzo, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Laboratory and Pilot Plant Production of Vinyl Monomers from Gases Containing Low Concentrations of Acetylene.
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Technik, 1959, 11, No 2, 90-93

ABSTRACT : A routine control and a semi-commercial method of derivation of vinyl chloride (I) was developed employing petroleum refinery gases containing 7-8% C_2H_2 (II). I is separated from the reaction mixture in such a way that its content in the residual mixture of CO and H_2 is suitable for subsequent syntheses. Experiments were conducted employing gas, containing 8% II, 25% CO, 4% CO_2 , 53% H_2 , 1% air and 9% HCl. As catalyst (III) was employed (in wt %):

*sis.

CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 28 1959, No. 83115

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 17.5 Hg Cl₂ + promoter, 17.5 BaCl₂ and 10 HgCl₂
Con'd + promoter 20 TiO₂ on the activated carbon (AC)
CH₄ was not introduced into the entering mixture as at temperatures < 200° it does not affect the degree of II to I conversion. The highest conversion was attained with TiO₂ as promoter: 100% at 120° and at a space velocity of 91 l/hr. and 98-99% conversion at 150° and at a space of 182 l/hr. With further increase in space velocity the conversion drops off. At a 100% and 98% conversion (with the yield of I of 49.5 and 48 gr per lkg III at 120° and at

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 28 1959, No. 83115

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 182 l/hr. space velocity) the life of III comprises respectively 120 and 300 hours. Upon further use of III the conversion and yield of I decrease. The separation of I is possible by means of condensation at low temperatures, by solvent absorption, and by adsorption on AC. The latter method was investigated employing mixtures, containing 8-10% I and AC as super-sorbent. The highest degree of adsorption (prior to saturation) occurred at 20° and comprised 240 gr I per 1 kg AC. Presented are

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83115

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : curves representing conversion of II as a
Con'd function of gas velocity at 120, 150 and 180°
and of catalyst life as well as curves showing
yields of I obtained at the above temperatures,
adsorption isotherms of I on AC at 20, 40 and
60° as a function of I concentration. Presented
also is process diagram of a semi-commercial
installation. -- Ya. Kantor.

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83242

AUTHOR : Varcovici, H.
INST. : -
TITLE : Aerosols Containing Medicinal Preparations

ORIG. PUB. : Farmacia (Romin.), 1958, 6, No 4, 295-303

ABSTRACT : Reviewed is the technique of introducing
medicinal preparations (MP) in the form of
aerosols, the proposed apparatus for this pur-
pose and properties of individual MP groups
from the standpoint of a possibility of their
application as aerosols (adrenalin, alkaloids,
sulfamides, antibiotics and other groups).
Presented is the formulation of individual
aerosols, their composition, test methods
and storage conditions. MP, employed in the
form of aerosols, must satisfy the following
* Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83242

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : requirements: they must irritate mucus membra-
Con'd nes of the respiratory organs, must desorb ea-
sily. For liquids the maximum allowable dosage
must be contained in 1 ml of the preparations;
if aerosol is used as a powder, dosage of the
active substance (finely ground and non-hygro-
scopic) must be greater than 1-3 gr. The bib-
liography covers 13 references. -- G. Marcus.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83245

AUTHOR : Levi, M.; Georgiev, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Technological Derivation Method of Hydrazin
Sulfate from Urea

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t. farmatsiya, 1957, 1, 47-49

ABSTRACT : The reaction of urea with sodium hypochlorite
solution was studied as a function of tempera-
ture conditions and of concentration and pre-
sence of inhibitors. On the basis of the above
study a technological method for derivation
of hydrazin sulfate was developed resulting
in the yield of 45%. This method is superior
to that employed at the chemico-pharmaceutical
factory.

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83247
 AUTHOR : Markov, S.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Derivation of Five Major Alkaloids From
 "Papaver Somniferum" Poppies
 ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t farmatsiya, 1957, 1, 93-95
 ABSTRACT : It is reported of a new method for the deriva-
 tion of morphine, codein, papaverin, tebain and
 narcotin from stalks or from "opium tar" of
 poppies. The following are characteristic fea-
 tures of this method: 1) the extraction work
 is conducted with safe and available solvents
 in simple apparata; 2) extraction processes are
 simplified and 3) the method is equally appli-
 cable to the separation of papaverin, codein,
 tebain and narcotine as from the ion exchange
 effluent as well as from the opium tar extracts
 *Antibiotics.
 CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins.*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83250
 AUTHOR : Babulova, A.; Ditteova, V.; Selecky, F.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Determination of Vitamin D Biological Activity
 in Pharmaceutical Preparations
 ORIG. PUB. : Farmacia (Ceskosl.), 1958, 27, No 7, 194-200
 ABSTRACT : In the comparison of different determination
 methods of Vitamin D biological activity it
 was found that the most suitable method is
 one that determines ash content of the bones
 and the roentgenoscopic test applied to fat-
 free bones of the investigated animals.
 -- I Matveyeva.
 *Antibiotics.
 CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83251
AUTHOR : Hsin Ting- hsi
INST. : -
TITLE : Methods of Extraction of Berberin Chlorhydrate
from Oriental Arbor-Vitae

ORIG. PUB. : Chiang hsi chun iyao, 1958, No 10, 35-38

ABSTRACT : Experiments on the extraction of berberin
chlorhydrate were conducted employing water-
alcohol solution of varying concentration. It
was established that the highest yield is ob-
tained when extraction is performed with an
acidified 60% alcohol. In the crystallization
from 95% alcohol yellow needles of berberin
chlorhydrate are obtained. -- Shen P'ei-ken.

*antibiotics.

CARD:

1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83252
AUTHOR : Ivanov, P.; Ivanova, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Pimpinella Saxifraga L.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t farmatsiya, 1957, 1, 80-81

ABSTRACT : Bluish-violet essential oil was found in the
roots of the above mentioned plant. Quantity
of this oil represented 0.70%. Ether number
is 127.8 and specific gravity is 0.972. The
oil possesses blood vessel dilating characte-
ristics to a greater extent than does papave-
rin, kellin and "Ol. Anisi".

*Antibiotics.

CARD:

1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83254

AUTHOR : Popdimitrov, K.; Subeva, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Derivation of Trypsin

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t farmatsiya, 1957, 1, 144-146

ABSTRACT : Autocatalysis of pancreas gland in the presence
of 1% CaCl_2 leads to the derivation of active
amorphous trypsin (4.8-5.6 gr yield per 1kg of
pancreas gland). The product is usable for
medicinal purposes.

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83263

AUTHOR : Sarsunova, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Determination of KNO_3 in the Pure Form and in
the Form of an Isotonic Additive in Eye Drops
Containing Ag-Diacetylalbuminate by Means of**
ORIG. PUB. : Ceskosl. farmac., 1958, 7, No 8, 440-442

ABSTRACT : With the use of ion exchange chromatography,
a simple and accurate micro-method was deve-
loped for the determination of KNO_3 in the
pure form and as isotonic additive present in
the "intargol" eye drops. The method consists
in the binding of K^+ and in the adsorption of
Ag-diacetylalbuminate on a cation exchange
substance, Extraction of HNO_3 from KNO_3 and

**Ion Exchange Chromatography.

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83263

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : in its determination by titration with 0.01n. NaOH, while employing a mixed indicator. Advantages of the method are: a small quantity of required substance, ease and accuracy of the Ag-diacetylalbuminate determination, that prevents possibility of an error in the determination of KNO_3 , that may be polluted with other potassium salts.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83267

AUTHOR : Blazek, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Quantitative Determination of Diethyl-n-Nitro-phenylphosphate (Soluble "Mintacol")

ORIG. PUB. : Ceskosl. farmac., 1958, 7, No 8, 455-456

ABSTRACT : A rapid determination method of the above substance was developed based on the reduction of the nitro-group into amino-group in acid medium by refluxing with Zn dust. (heating with the use of reflux condenser). The formed primary aromatic amino-group is titrated potentiometrically with 0.01 M. NaNO_2 solution with the use of two electrodes (platinum and graphite), which are directly connected to a galvanometer. 1 ml of 0.01 M. NaNO_2 solution

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83267

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : corresponds to 2.752 mg of diethyl-n-nitrophenylphosphate. Content of the latter in the preparation must be at a level of 1.66%. Error of the method does not exceed 2%.
Con'd

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83268

AUTHOR : Kolusheva, A.; Morozova, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Quantitative Determination of Camphor in the Form of Oxycamphor

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-t. in-t faratsiya, 1957, 1, 152-153

ABSTRACT : Refer to Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, 1958, No 5, 14248

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83270

AUTHOR : Kolusheva, A.; Nin'o, N.
INST. : -
TITLE : Analytical Control Method of the Technological
Production Process for Isonicotinic Acid
(HINA)
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t farmaziya, 1957, 1, 160-163

ABSTRACT : Developed is an analytical quantitative method
for the determination of anti-tubercular pre-
paration - hydrazid of isonicotinic acid (I)
as well as of intermediate products of its
synthesis: 1) γ -ethylpyridine by its oxidation
with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ up to iso-nicotinic acid (II) and
titration of the excessive quantity of $K_2Cr_2O_7$
with Mohr's salt or with a solution of I_2 ;
2) II, by precipitation from a neutral medium
with predetermined quantity of $CuSO_4$ and

* Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83270

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : iodometrical determination of the remaining
Con'd quantity of the latter; 3) methyl and ethyl
esters of II: a) by saponification with KOH
alcoholic solution and b) refractometrically
(esters are extracted from a neutral medium
with $CHCl_3$ followed by the determination of
the refractive index of the chloroform extract
4) quantitative determination methods of I:
a) colorimetrically with the aid of 1-chloro-
-2, 4-dinitrobenzene and b) bromometrically

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83270

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and argentometrically (hydrolysis of I up to
Con'd II and oxidation of the hydrazid residue to
nitrogen).

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23, 1959, No. 83272
AUTHOR : Kolusheva, A.; Nin'o, N.
INST. : -
TITLE : Colorimetric Method for Quantitative Determination of "Cardiazol"

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t farmatsiya, 1957, 1, 150-151

ABSTRACT : See Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1958, No 14, 47810

CARD: *Antibiotics.
1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83278

AUTHOR : Nin'o, N.
INST. : -
TITLE : Colorimetric Determination Method of Ephedrine

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t farmatsiya, 1957, 1, 172

ABSTRACT : Ephedrine (I) is determined quantitatively, utilizing its color reaction with freshly prepared Fraude reagent (0.1 gr ammonium molybdate in 10 ml concentrated H_2SO_4). The reaction proceeds when pure I is used with an accurately measured volume of the reagent while heating for 10 min. on a steam bath. The obtained stable green coloring, follows the Lambert's law in the range of 0.005-0.04 gr I in 5 ml of solution. By means of a Pulfrich refractometer equipped with S60 filter (No 3) the maximum of I absorption is established, this permitted

CARD: 1/2

*Antibiotics.

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83278

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : also to plot calibration curves and the curve
Con'd for absorption of I. The method is applicable for the determination of I in the ampoule I-cardiazol solutions without preliminary separation of the latter. In the determination of I in other pharmaceutical mixtures it is necessary to extract I with ether.

-- A. Vavilova.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.83280
 AUTHOR : Bercevic, M.
 INST. :
 TITLE : Fluorometric Determination of B₂ Vitamin in
 Medicinal Preparations in the Presence of Other
 Vitamins.
 ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim., 1958, 9, No 6, 335-337
 ABSTRACT : Developed is a method of quantitative deter-
 mination of B₂ vitamin (I) in vitamin prepa-
 rations, based on the ability of I to fluoresce
 in ultra-violet light when present in a neu-
 tral or in a weak acid medium with the inten-
 sity proportional to I concentration. Determi-
 nations are conducted in a Pulfrich's fluoro-
 photometer. In the development of the fluores-
 cence calibration curve a 0.02 gr sample of
 riboflavin, maintained at 105° for 2 hours, was
 dissolved while heating in 100 ml of 0.02 n.
 CH₃COOH. To 10 ml of solution were added 3 ml
 CARD: 1/3
 *Antibiotics.

COUNTRY : H
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83280
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : of buffer solution (pH = 7), followed by di-
 Con'd lution with distilled water up to 100 ml in
 volume. The obtained solution contained
 20 g/ml of I. 1, 2, 3 and 4 ml were further
 diluted with distilled water to 5 ml volume
 followed by the determination of fluorescence
 intensity. For the determination of I in poly-
 vitamin pills, from 20 pills an average sam-
 ple is selected, corresponding (in weight to
 a single pill. After crushing it, 10 ml of
 0.02 n. CH₃COOH is added together with 3 ml
 of a buffer solution and then diluted to 50ml
 CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83280

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : with water, followed by shaking, filtration,
Con'd 2-3 ml of filtrate are then diluted with dis-
tilled water to 5 ml volume and from the fluo-
rescence intensity determine I employing the
calibration curve. Relative accuracy of the
method is 2.7%. -- G. Markus.

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitaminst
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83281

AUTHOR : Ivanov, V., Tomova, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Phytochemical Study and Separation of a Hypo-
tensive Substance from the Fruit and Roots of
Siler Trilobum Crantz.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N-i. in-t farmatsiya, 1957, 1, 55-58

ABSTRACT : Phytochemical study of the Siler Trilobum
Crantz was conducted. A number of components
were discovered and isolated (yields in %):
1) from roots - essential oil - approx. 0.80,
sucrose - approx. 9 and a new crystalline
substance - silerin - 0.10 with the melting
point of 188-190° (probably a coumarine deri-
vative of a C₁₂H₂₈O₇ empirical formula). This
substance proved to be physiologically active
clearly revealing its hypotensive

*Antibiotics.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83281

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : characteristic; 2) from fruits - essential oil
Con'd with the yield of approx. 4%, the components
of which are : citrons, perillie, and cuminic
aldehydes. The essential oil processes a dis-
tinct physiological activity. Stelerin (yield
of 0.06%) was also isolated from the fruits.
3) from the leaves and stock, coumarine deriva-
tives were not isolated.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Pesticides.

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No.

AUTHOR : Novakovic, V.

INST. : -

TITLE : National Production and Imports of Chemicals
for the Protection of Plants in 1959

ORIG. PUB. : Kemija u industriji, 1959, 8, No 2, 43-44

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pesticides.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83357
 AUTHOR : Tominic, A.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Toxicological Tests of "Paratione" and "Diazinone" on Olive Fly
 ORIG. PUB. : Zashtita bil'ya, 1957, No 43, 55-69
 ABSTRACT : Duration of the insecticidal action was tested on the olive fly (*Dacus oleae* Gmel) of several insecticides containing esters of phosphoric acid, "paratione" preparations: "emulsion E-605 forte" (I) and paratione, "Ekotox" suspension and a "diazine" preparation - "Basudine" emulsion (II) Fruits of the three varieties of cultivated olives and of the wild olive were immersed into solutions of the above preparations and, after a certain interval of time, were infected with the parasite. I in a concentration of 0.000092% and II in a
 CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Pesticides.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83357
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : concentration of 0.00006-- retain their activities even for 32 days after treatment. The duration of activity of preparations depends on the variety of olives which is the function of oil content in the fruits.-- K. Bokarev.
 Con'd
 CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Pesticides.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83373
AUTHOR : Kralova, E.; Fejlek, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Control of Barn Pests - Borers in Food Products
ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potraviny, 1958, No 12, 654-656
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Perfumes and Cosmetics.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83431
AUTHOR : Nazarie, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : New Preparations for the Care of Hair
ORIG. PUB. : Ind aliment. Prod. veget., 1959, No 1, 9-13
ABSTRACT : Review of the properties of certain cosmetics
employed for washing and dyeing of hair, dan-
druff-combatting preparations and substances
that prevent the fall of hair. The bibliogra-
phy covers 26 references. -- A. Marin.

*Essential Oils.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Processing of*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83467
AUTHOR : Grjaznov, N.
INST. : -
TITLE : New Methods of Coal Pretreatment for Coking

ORIG. PUB. : Paliva, 1958, 38, No 7, 238-243

ABSTRACT : Effect of fine grinding and of other coal (C) pretreatment methods on the quality of coke (K) has been investigated. A new principle for the pretreatment is indicated which consists in fine grinding:- the necessity of decreasing the upper limit of coal particles coarseness with the quantity of fine particles held to a minimum. The method of selective crushing (SC) is characterized in detail resulting in the 3-0 mm size and its

*Solid Fossil Fuels.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83467
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : effectiveness. Presented are flow diagrams
Con'd for SC of raw charge (R) and its components. Depending on the composition of R and the required K quality, processing schemes include SC or fine grinding and SC with consequent treatment and compacting of R. In certain instances it is permissible to add gas C into R in a 15-25% quantity and as 12-4 mm size particles. Described also is the preliminary preheat of R up to 100-2000, that leads to the increase of density and of structural strength of K and increases the caking rate.
--Ya. Satunovskiy.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Processing of *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83480
AUTHOR : Wang Yin-jen; Liu P'in-shuang; Ch'en Wen-min
INST. : -
TITLE : Dependency of Tar Yield Obtained in Semi-Co-
king of Certain Chinese Coals on Their Chemi-
cal Composition
ORIG. PUB. : Jan liao hsue nao, Acta focalia simica, 1958,
3, No 1, 35-41
ABSTRACT : Laboratory yields of tar derived from indige-
nous brown coals and hard coals were investi-
gated. Applicability of recent empirical for-
mulas for the calculation of yields was che-
cked. A simplified empirical formula was de-
rived, demonstrating its applicability for the
calculation of tar yields obtained in the semi-
-coking of Chinese coals. -- Z. Sablina.

*Solid Fossil Fuels.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications, Chemical Processing of *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 83481
AUTHOR : Leibnitz, E. Naumann, K., Hiller, C.
INST. : -
TITLE : Identification of Brown Coal Tar Bases. IV.
Chromatography of Bases on Paper.
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. Technik, 1958, 10, No 2, 82-84
ABSTRACT : Previously obtained fractions of the bases
III - XXIV (Part III, Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya,
1958, No 9, 30106) were subjected to oxida-
tion with SeO₂ in the benzene solution and
without solvent, as well as with H₂O₂ in the
CH₃COOH solution with subsequent separation of
the oxidation products with the aid of chro-
matography on paper. Solvent: butanol-formic
acid (92%) - water (75 : 15 : 10). The oxida-
tion with SeO₂ proceeds less intensively and

*Solid Fossil Fuels.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83481

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : often only up to carbonic acids; chromatographic separation of the product is less sharp.
Con'd Presented is the list of identified bases.
Butanol used in chromatography may be substituted with methylketone. -- S. Rosenfel'd.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Processing of *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83487

AUTHOR : Todorovic, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Lignites as Raw Materials for Chemical Industry and for the Manufacture of City Gas. Part II.

ORIG. PUB. : Tehnika, 1958, 13, No 1, Hem. ind., 12, No 1, 6-12

ABSTRACT : Discussed are various schemes of utilization of Yugoslavian lignites (L): gassification of common L at its mining location or after drying, at the gas consumption location; production of synthesis gas for the production of ammonia with the utilization of the methane fraction for the diversion into city gas. For Part I see Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1959, No 5, 16769. -- G. Bonvech.

*Solid Fossil Fuels.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Processing of*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83505
AUTHOR : Podkowinski, J.; Gliszczynski, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Activated Carbon Obtained on Semi-Commercial
Scale from Peat (PDR) and Comparison of its
Quality with that of Indigenous and Foreign**
ORIG. PUB. : Torf, 1958, 3, No 3, 15-19
ABSTRACT : Presented are comparative characteristics.
It is shown that activated carbon (grade "100")
derived from peat is superior in quality to
Polish "N" grade, Hungarian "Nuxit BQ" and
Soviet "AP-3" grade, and is equal in quality
to the German "Supersorbon" type. Based on its
high sorption characteristics, with regard to
benzene and propane, it may find application
in the chemical and petroleum industries.

CARD: *Solid Fossil Fuels.
**Activated Carbons.
1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83505
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : A conclusion is being made regarding the nece-
Con'd ssity of producing a large quantity of such
a carbon for the purpose of verifying its
applicability on a commercial scale.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Processing of *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83512
AUTHOR : Pien Mu-tun
INST. : -
TITLE : Microanalytical Determination Method of Nitro-
gen Content in Coal
ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh shih chieh, 1958, 13, No 1, 36-37
ABSTRACT : A new method for the determination of N₂ in
coal is recommended. It is a modification of
the Kjeldahl's method differing from the latter
in that the analytical sample of solid fuel is
oxidized with boiling H₂SO₄ in the presence of
a catalyst-selenic acid and anhydrous Na₂SO₄.
Through the addition of excess caustic, gase-
ous NH₃ is generated which is absorbed in boric
acid solution. Quantity of NH₃ is then deter-
mined by titration with methyl orange as an
*Solid Fossil Fuels.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83512
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT :indicator. Time required to perform a single
Con'd determination by this method is 3-4 times long-
ger than when employing the common method.
-- A. Zonntag.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Processing of *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83515
AUTHOR : Georgiyev, Ts.
INST. : -
TITLE : Hyspersorption Method for the Separation of
Natural and Artificial Gases
ORIG. PUB. : Tezhka promishlenost, 1958, 7, No 7, 29-33
ABSTRACT : Presented is description of the method and of
basic equipment involved as well as domains
of its industrial application. The bibliogra-
phy includes 29 references.
CARD: *Solid Fossil Fuels.
1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Processing of *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83530
AUTHOR : Pikulski, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Tubestill Distillation at one of the Baku
Refineries
ORIG. PUB. : Wiadom. naft., 1958, 4, No 4, 88-89
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
CARD: *Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket
Fuels. Lubricants.
1/1

COUNTRY : GDR H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Processing of *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83539
AUTHOR : -
INST. : -
TITLE : Plant for the Generation of Gas from Petroleum
in England
ORIG. PUB. : Energietechnik, 1958, 8, No 9, 416-422
ABSTRACT : In connection with the planned expansion in
the GDR of city gas manufacture from petroleum
in particular that imported from the USSR,
described is an operating plant in England,
that employs the Segas process and produces
210,000 m³/day of gas of 4580 kcal/Nm³ heating
value. The plant has 2 trains of gas genera-
tors, liquid petroleum fractions comprize raw
feed. For every 1000 kcal in the gas the
*Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket
Fuels. Lubricants.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83539
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : following consumption of petroleum fractions
Con'd is reported (1): for gas generation - 0.149,
for steam generation - 0.017; steam consum-
ption - 0.209 kg; air consumption - 0.763 m³;
water consumption - 182 m³/hour.---N.Gavrilov.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Processing of *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83550
AUTHOR : Staud, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Use of Czechoslovakian Adsorbents for Hyper-
sorptional Separation of Hydrocarbon Gases
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. promysl, 1958, 8, No 12, 617-622
ABSTRACT : Presented are the results of test on the
attrition, adsorption capacity, selectivity
and desorption characteristics of five grades
of indigenous adsorbents (two grades of acti-
vated carbon - Supersorbon and Bensorbon, clay
silicagel, and "Aluzil adsorbent clay). Shown
are advantageous characteristics of both ac-
tivated carbon grades and particularly of the
Bensorbon.
*Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket
Fuels. Lubricants.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Processing of*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 83584
AUTHOR : Gerasimov, M.; Rushev, D.; Radoykov, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Synthesis of Antioxidant Oil Additives in
Bulgaria Derived from Indigenous Raw Materials
ORIG. PUB. : Tezhka promishlenost, 1958, 7, No 9, 37-40
ABSTRACT : Experimental investigations of the selection
of raw materials for the synthesis of anio-
xidant additives for lubricating oils, that
could be manufactured from Tyulanovskaya
crude oil in large quantities. For this pur-
pose, the 175-200° and 200-280° fractions of
gas generator tar, wood tar (beech), Dmitrov-
skiy, Pirinskiy and other semicoking tars,
and also of Plachkovskiy coal tar were inves-
tigated. Presented are data that characterize
Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket
Fuels. Lubricants.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83584

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : physico-chemical properties of the indicated
Con'd tars and quality of the transformer oils,
TM-14, containing additives such as n-oxydi-
phenylamine, 3-phenoxyphosphine and 43 complex
additives synthesized, with each being added
in a quantity equivalent to 0.25%. It is demon-
strated that a number of obtained additives
are more effective than individual organic
compounds. -- Ya. Satunovskiy.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Processing of*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83596

H

AUTHOR : Auslander, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Liquid Density at the Boiling Point and the
Characterization Factor

ORIG. PUB. : Petrol. si gaze, 1958, 9, No 5, 227-229

ABSTRACT : The dependence between liquid density at
boiling point (d_p) and "characterization fac-
tor" (K_o) is presented. Formula for calcula-
tion K_o is given. The established dependence
is found useful in the determination of the
presence and quantity of paraffine wax in
petroleum fractions. --I. Rozhkov

*Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket
Fuels. Lubricants.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Product and
 their Applications. Chemical Wood Products*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83687
 AUTHOR : Dimov, K.; Lukanov, T.; Zhulev, S.
 INST. : Khim - technol. Institute
 TITLE : Experiments in the Obtainment of Furfural from
 Sunflower Seed Hulls
 ORIG. PUB. : Godishnik Khim.-tekhnol. in-t, 1957(1958), 4
 No 1, 43-53
 ABSTRACT : Experiments were conducted with the purpose of
 establishing optimum conditions for the pre-
 -hydrolysis step and subsequent obtainment of
 the maximum yield of furfural (I) with the
 condition that the derived cellulose (C) will
 be suitable for chemical treatment. It was
 demonstrated that with the increase of hydro-
 -modulus by a factor of 2 (from 3 to 6) the
 yield of I increases rapidly while the ash and
 *Hydrolysis Industry.
 CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : H
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83687
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : pentozane content in the solid residue decrea-
 Con'd ses respectively by 27 and 75%. This is accom-
 panied by an intensive destruction of C (the
 degree of polymerization (DP) is 543 at a
 hydro-modulus of 1 : 3 and 389 at 1 : 6). Gre-
 ter portion of pentozanes (80.5%) and of ash
 (45.5%) is being removed at the lowest hydro-
 -modulus. In so doing a substantial destruc-
 tion of C occurs while the yield of I from
 pentozanes remains unsatisfactorily low
 (approx. 32%). The most suitable hydro-modulus
 CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83687

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : level is 4.5 - 5.0 at which the yield of I is
Con'd 36.9% and the obtained C is suitable for chemical refining (CR=417). The yield of I increases when I is removed from the reaction mixture at a high rate.

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Chemical Wood Products *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83689

AUTHOR : Buguslawska, K.
INST. : -
TITLE : Neutralization of Sulfite Lixivium

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. papiern., 1959, 15, No 4, 122-123

ABSTRACT : It is recommended to neutralize sulfite lixiviums with calcite when the former is used for the manufacture of alcohol. At an active acidity of lixiviums, in order to raise pH from 2.5 to 5.0, 10 kg of calcite, containing 92.2% CaCO_3 , is required per m^3 of lixivium. The question of removal and of further utilization of the sediment has not been solved yet. This sediment is obtained in the neutralization in the quantity of 30 kg on wet basis (or 4 kg - dry basis).-- Ye. Gurvich.
*Hydrolysis Industry.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Fats and Oils. Waxes. *
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83704
 AUTHOR : Ruckenstein, C.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Reduction of Losses in the Refining of Vegeta-
 ble Oils.
 ORIG. PUB. : Rev. ind. aliment. prod. vegetale, 1958, No 2,
 9-10
 ABSTRACT : The necessity of attaining the following points
 is indicated: 1) precise measurment of vessel
 volumes for the refined oil (RO) and accurate
 accounting of the incomong as well as RO while
 performing ≥ 1 times every 24 hours of the fol-
 lowing tests on RO: the determination of the
 ether insoluble substances content, water com-
 tent, volatile substances (at 105°), gel-like
 substances and phosphatides; 2) thorough se-
 paration of RO from the impurities and its
 *Soaps and Detergents. Flotation Agents.
 CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83704
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : treatment with an electrolyte; 3) use of
 optimum process conditions; 4) particular
 attention to be devoted to the operation of
 the vacuum unit and the use of steam in the
 deodorization with the subsequent reduction
 of time in it; 5) to employ condensate in the
 washing of RO (95-97°); 6) compulsory emplo-
 yment of filtration for the pressed oil and an
 attempt to find ways of employing filtration
 for oil obtained by extraction; 7) proper
 maintenance of the equipment avoiding losses
 in all the manufacturing operations. --A.Marin
 CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Fats and Oils. Waxes.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83713
AUTHOR : Kwapniewski, Z.; Rutkowski, A.; Kubik, B.
INST. :
TITLE : Effect of Paper Wrapping on the Stability Fats
ORIG. PUB. : Przem. spozywczy, 1958, 12, No 10-12, 412-415
ABSTRACT : Conducted were experiments pertaining to the
investigation of the effect of wrapper porosity
and of the presence of iron and copper in the
wrapping material on the degree of self-oxida-
tion of fatty products and of the effect of
employing wrapping paper, saturated with anti-
oxidant (A) solution. Five types of wrapping
paper were investigated: parchment, semi-par-
chment, acidic parchment, white and brown card-
board. Paper or/and cardboard was finelly
*Soaps and Detergents. Flotation Agents.
CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83713
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : pulverizwd into mill, employing emery wheel,
Con'd followed by mixing with molten fat (F) in the
proportion of 5 gr of mill per 95 gr F. The
mixture was left standing in a beaker within
a thermostatically controlled oven at 60° tem-
perature. Simultaneously, a sample of F con-
taining no paper mill was subjected to the
same conditions. Periodically, the peroxide
number was determined on both samples. As a
measure of stability, a certain interval of
time was considered during which the peroxide
number of a sample reached certain
CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83713

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT

Con'd

: predetermined value. It was established that the fastest rate of oxidation occurs with samples of F containing parchment and acidic parchment paper. Effect of different grades of paper on the increase of free fatty acids content was not noticed. For the purpose of revealing the effect of paper structural characteristics on the stability of F, 1 gr F, dissolved in 5 ml of petroleum ether, was placed on a piece of paper measuring 11x7.5 cm. After the evaporation of petroleum ether, paper samples (suspended on nylon threads) were exposed to

CARD:

3.4

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83713

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT

Con'd

: diffused day light at 13° - 18° temperature. The fastest rate of self-oxidation was noted with F applied to white and gray cardboard, wherein the rate of F oxidation on cardboard at 13-18° was greater than that of F admixed with ground paper that was stored at 60°. This fact points to a larger negative effect resulting from the porosity of wrapping. Experiment involving the application of F on paper samples, impregnated with A solution (0.01% by weight of paper) revealed the distinct effect of A on the retardation of the F oxidation process.

-- M. Zemlyanykhina

CARD:

4/4

COUNTRY : GDR H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soaps*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83731
AUTHOR : Moch, R.
INST. : -
TITLE : Chemical Cleaning Process

ORIG. PUB. : Faserforsch. und Textiltechn., 1959, 10, No 3,
129-137

ABSTRACT : Result of an investigation of the surface-active and physical properties (surface tension, density, viscosity) of waterless detergent solutions, employed in chemical cleaning. The study included effect of small quantities of water added to waterless detergent solutions. Structures of the micells in aqueous and in waterless solutions, mechanism of the conjugated dissolution of hydrophylic and

*and Detergents. Flotation Agents.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83731
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : hydrophobic substances, occurring with the aid
Con'd of micell interaction are revealed. The article discusses employment of substances, prompting the conjugated dissolution as substances termed the intensifiers of chemical cleaning.
-- A. Zinov'yev.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83739
 AUTHOR : Srzednicki, Z.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Institutes of Beet Culture and Sugar Manufacture
 in the GDR
 ORIG. PUB. : Gaz. cukrown., 1959, 61, No 1, 31-32
 ABSTRACT : The Educational Technological Institute of
 sugar industry affiliated with the Humboldt
 University trains personnel for sugar refine-
 ries. The institute operates with full coope-
 ration of sugar refineries. In recent years a
 number of research projects have been comple-
 ted (investigations covered organic acids,
 contained in the diffused and purified juices,
 physical and chemical properties of sugar so-
 lutions encountered in the manufacture of
 *Processing.
 CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : H
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83739
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : sugar, and others). Institute of Beet Culture
 Con'd has also been founded in the GDR. It has 5
 divisions: seed-growing laboratory, seed-grow-
 ing in the field, biochemical, fitopatologo-
 gical, and genetic divisions. The research
 work comprizes studies of mono-steam and poly-
 ploidal beet seeds, studies of specific qua-
 lity seeds of various grades. The third insti-
 tute in GDR - The Central Institute of Bio-
 logy - has the following sections: botanical,
 plant hygiene, prognostics, zoological and
 CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83739

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : virus. The most interesting works of this in-
Con'd stitute pertain to problems involving the
handling of beet pests.

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83740

AUTHOR : Hangyal, K.
INST. : -
TITLE : History of the Ercsi Sugar Refinery

ORIG. PUB. : Cukorivar, 1959, 12, No 2, 33-38

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

* Processing.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83741
AUTHOR : Ehrenkranz, D.
INST. : -
TITLE : The Role of Colloids in the Sugar Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Rev. ind, aliment. plod. vegetale, 1958, No 12
13-17
ABSTRACT : A review article. Reviewed are major colloids
encountered in the manufacture of sugar (cel-
lulose, hemicellulose, pectin substances, ara-
ban, proteins, neptons and others), quantities
of colloids contained in beets and in the in-
termediate products of the manufacture, their
effect on the manufacturing process and basic
way of preventing their appearance and elimi-
nating their action in the manufacturing pro-
cessing steps.-- D. Bronsheyn

*Processing.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83743
AUTHOR : Oplatka, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : A New Continuous Diffuser "J"

ORIG. PUB. : Cukoripari kutatoint. kozl., 1956, 3, No 1, 44
-52
ABSTRACT : See Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1957, No 18, 62256
and also 1959, No 4, 13397.

*Processing.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83745
AUTHOR : Burianek, J. Slechtova, D.
INST. :
TITLE : Purification of Sugar Solutions by Electrodia-
lysis with the Aid of Ionite Membranes. I-II.
ORIG. PUB. : Listy cukrovarn., 1959, 75, No 3, 62-66;
66-69
ABSTRACT : I. Described are: principles of electrodialysis
of the electrolytes with the use of ionite
membranes, possibilities of employing this me-
thod for the purification of sugar juices,
theoretical bases of purification of juices
by this method and advantages in comparison
with the common method employed in juice pu-
rification with ionites. In the electrodialysis
of juices with ionite membranes the following
are eliminated: the inversion of sucrose,
*Processing.
CARD: 1/4

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83745
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : employment of chemical reagents for the ionite
Con'd regeneration, dilution of juices. Experimental
investigations covered values of electric
current used in the purification with ionite
membranes of the saturated juice, green sy-
rup and molasses of 15° Br. density as a fun-
ction of the electrodialysis duration. The
value of electrical charge, required for the
transfer from the liquid space of the electro-
dializator into two neighboring spaces has
been established for these products for the
CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83745

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : purpose of ascertaining a complete removal of
Con'd electrolytes from the juice. The determination
of electrical charge value is essential for
calculation of the electric power consumption
required for purification of juices and of
electrodialyzator's efficiency.
II. Conducted were laboratory experiments on
the electrodialysis with the use of ionite
membranes employing mixtures of green syrup and
saturated juice having densities of 30, 35, 40,
45, 50, 60 and 70° Br. It was established from
the standpoint of electric power consumption

CARD: 3/4

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83745

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :and of ionite membrane surface area require-
Con'd ments, it is the most realistic way if green
syrup in a mixture with saturated juice is
subjected to electrodialysis. Presented is the
determination method of the optimum concentra-
tion of such a mixture. Purified mixture may
be refined separately or it may be returned to
the evaporators. Electrodialysis of the green
syrup, aside of its purification effect, leads
to the reduction of quantity of the obtained
latter products at a refinery. -- Ye. Shnayder

CARD: 4/4

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83748
AUTHOR : Vasatko, J.; Gartner, M.; Kleinertova, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Production Method of Lactic Acid from Calcium
Saccharite Obtained from Desugaring of the
Feed Molasses
ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potraviny, 1959, 10, No 1, 47-52
ABSTRACT : See Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1958, No 4, 12767

*Processing.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83749
AUTHOR : Mlchova, J.; Svedova, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Use of Polyamide Fabrics as Filter Cloth in
the Sugar Manufacture
ORIG. PUB. : Listy cukrovarn., 1959, 75, No 2, Inform. sluz
sluzba, 1-3
ABSTRACT : Polyamide fibers were employed at 83 sugar
refineries in 1957-1958. At three refineries,
a polyester fabric made of "terilene", an
imported fabric from England, was tested as
filter cloth. In comparison with polyamide fa-
abric the latter one possessed greater resis-
tance to temperature and to chemicals and
swelled to a lesser extent. -- Ye. Shnayder.

*Processing.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and
Their Applications, Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83751
AUTHOR : Sepitka, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Nomogram for Simplified Determination of Molasses Quality Based on P. M. Silin's Method.
ORIG. PUB. : Listy cukrovarn., 1959, 75- No 3, 59-61
ABSTRACT : Based on the method developed by P.M.Silin pertaining to the determination of normal quality (Q) of molasses and based on formulas by him (see Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1954, No 7, 22844; 1956, no 21, 70197) a nomogram was developed, that permits determining the following factors:
a) quantity of water, necessary to add or remove from molasses in order to bring it up to a required exhaustion density level, b) Q of liquid after the exhaustion, c) Q of normal
Processing.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83751
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : molasses. The nomogram is corrected for the
Con'd exhaustion of molasses at a density, that is determined directly by a refractometer (82° Br.), as well as when molasses is diluted 1 : 1 (83.5° Br.). Accuracy of the nomogram is not inferior to that of the method.
-- Ye. Shnayder.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83754

AUTHOR : -
INST. : -
TITLE : Sugar Production Method from Sugar Cane by
Extraction

ORIG. PUB. : Shih p'in kung yeh, 1959, No 1, 15-18

ABSTRACT : Presented is the description and diagram of
the original equipment employed at a local
plant, as well as description of the sugar
extraction process from sugar cane employed
in the Tung-hsiang district (of the Chiang hsi
province, CDR), notorious for its 500 year's
sugar manufacturing experience. --A. Zonntag.

CARD: *Processing.
1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83760

AUTHOR : -
INST. : -
TITLE : Experience in the Quality Improvement of
Potato Starch

ORIG. PUB. : Shih p'in kung yeh, 1959, No 1, 27-29

ABSTRACT : Description of the process equipment employed
at the Chinese starch refinery "K'e" in Hei
ling chang province, with the aid of which
quality of the produced starch is improved:
color - white with crystalline luster, mois-
ture - 19.8%, ash content - 0.27%, acid number
-4, black spots - 2 per 1 cm².-- A. Zonntag.

CARD: *Processing.
1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83764
AUTHOR : -
INST. : --
TITLE : Quality Improvement of Corn Starch
ORIG. PUB. : Shih p'in kung yeh, 1959, No 1, 29
ABSTRACT : Announcement regarding the measures undertaken
at the Chinese starch factory in the K'e ling
province resulting in the improvements of raw
starch purification.
*Processing.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Carbohydrates and Their*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83768
AUTHOR : Gruzczynski, K.
INST. : --
TITLE : Production of Sodium Alginate from Seaweeds
Growing in Poland
ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. włokienn., 1958, 12, No 11, Biul.Inst.
włokienn., 10, No 8, 18
ABSTRACT : Described are methods of obtainment of two
sodium alginate (I) varieties, one of low vis-
cosity (30-100 cp.), another of high viscosity
(300-700 cp.), that find application in the
textile industry. The derivation of high vis-
cosity I encounters difficulties due to a too
rapid depolymerization rate of alginic acid
and due to its sensitivity to temperature
variations. Subsequent manufacturing steps of
I include: grinding of dried seaweeds, sifting
*Processing.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83768

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and classifying , washing with dilute hydro-
chloric acid or with double-distilled water,
double extraction of the ground and washed
seaweeds with 5% NaCO₃ solution, purification
of the I solution by centrifuging, bleaching
with chlorine and separation of I with ethyl
alcohol, drying and grinding of I product.
Apparata employed in the manufacture of I
should not be made of iron. It is made of acid-
-resistant metals, glass, wood.-- D.Bronshteyn

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT :

CARD:

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Fermentation Industry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83778
AUTHOR : Sandera, K.; Drachowska, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Application of Membrane Conductometry in the
Technology.

ORIG. PUB. : Przem. spozywczy, 1958, 12, No 10-12, 395-398

ABSTRACT : Investigations of conductivity were found
Applicable to characteristics of membranes
made of high molecular weight substances in
the studies of newest packing materials for
the control of changes occurring within and in
the establishment of dependency on their che-
mical composition, preparation methods, and
storage conditions. Bioconductometrical mea-
surments are applicable to the investigation of
measurments themselves, occurring in inorganic
solutions, aging of the gels and colloid

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83778
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : crystallization. They are also applicable in
Con'd the control of processes involving fermenta-
tion of sugars and changes, occurring in raw
materials and foodstuffs.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83779
AUTHOR : Yu Hsing-yuan
INST. : -
TITLE : Manufacture of Alcohol from "Dioscorea Nisoida"
Dennst
ORIG. PUB. : K'e hsueh ta chung, 1959, No 2, 81-82
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83780
AUTHOR : Johanides, V.; Alacevic-Grlic, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Derivation of Heterozygotic Species from
Different Aspergillus Niger Calcites for the
Purpose of Increasing Amylolytic Activity of*
ORIG. PUB. : Kemija u industriji, 1959, 8, No 4, 91-94
ABSTRACT : Amylolytical ferments that are produced by
the "Aspergillus niger" (A.n.) species when
placed within a culture, from the standpoint
of economics, possess advantages in the con-
version of starches to sugars employed in the
alcohol manufacture in comparison with rye or
grain malt. Of the 25 investigated species
(for their amylolytical activity), three
samples of A.n. were selected as the most
active ones. These species were cultivated in

*Fungi.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83780

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : pairs for the purpose of obtaining heterozy-
Con'd gotic cultures. As the result of anastomosis
of species A.n. No 337 NRRL and No 439 a new
sample of species was obtained, which in a
submerged culture, formed greater quantity of
amylolytic ferments, than the patent compo-
nents.

CARD:

2/2

COUNTRY : BULGARIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Fermentation Industry

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83783

AUTHOR : Rankov, G.; Popov, A.; Yovchev, A.
INST. : Khim. Inst. Bulg. Acad of Science
TITLE : A Method of Removing Methyl Alcohol from Vod-
kas (Rakijs) on a Commercial Scale

ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Khim. in-t Bulg. Acad. of Science

ABSTRACT : A method was developed in accordance with
which a still is charged with 2000-3000 l of
vodka (rakijs) followed by heating with steam
up to boiling point for a period of time
(approx. 8 hours), during which the rectify-
ing column, which operates with infinite
reflux ratio, is enriched with 93-95% ethyl
alcohol while all of methyl alcohol (I) is
transferred into the column. I tends to con-
centrate in the first half of distillate, the
total quantity of which reaches 5% basis

CARD:

1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83783

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : total quantity of vodka charged into the still.
Con'd The second half of distillate contains I in a
quantity lower than that present in the raw
vodka charge, and as the result of this, this
latter distillate may be added to the next
batch of vodka to be freed of I. The first half
of distillate, enriched with I and comprizing
2.5 Vol.% of batch charge, subjected to the
elimination of I, may be utilized as technical
denaturated alcohol, else by means of fraction-
ation from this fraction may be derived methyl
alcohol, higher alcohol (solvent) and ethyl
alcohol(containing approx. 1% of I).

CARD:

2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83785

H

AUTHOR : Ilczuk, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Infection of the Acetone-Butyl Musts with
Extraneous Microorganisms

ORIG. PUB. : Acta microbiol. polon., 1958, 7, No 2, 149-158

ABSTRACT : Qualitative and quantitative investigation
of the infection encountered in the acetone-
butyl fermentation was conducted, revealing
its effect on the yield of acetone (I). From
17 samples of musts the following 18 bacteria
species were identified: Lactobacillus, Strep-
tococcus, Bacillus, Bacterium, Sarcina, Micro-
coccus, Pseudobacterium, and 3 species of
yeast. The separated species had different
effect on the formation of I. Lactobacillus
inhibited the process strongly, for instance

CARD:

1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83785

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : L. mannitoroeus lowers the I yield by 87% as
Con'd compared to the control sample. The effect of
non-acid-forming bacteria on the yield of I
was minimal. Yeasts added in a quantity of
approx. 670,000 cells per 1 ml lowered the
yield of I to some degree.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83787

AUTHOR : Gregr, V.; Dyr, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Improvements of the Technological Process of
Lactic Acid Manufacture from Molasses

ORIG. PUB. : Sb. Vysoke skoly chem.-technol. Praze. Odd.
Fak. potravin. Technol., 1957, [1], 177-195

ABSTRACT : Based on special studies on the improvement
of mother culture preparation methods invol-
ving lactic bacteria and on the establishment
of optimum conditions of their nutrition, an
accelerated method of conducting process on
a commercial scale has been developed. It in-
sures increase in the productivity of the fer-
mentation department by 100% at the simulta-
neous economy of malt sprouts, malt, autoly-
sate, phosphates and sulfuric acid and impro-
vement in quality of the lactic acid.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83791
AUTHOR : Mateescu, C.
INST. : -
TITLE : Inovations and Rationalizations at the "Rakhova
Brewery, RDR
ORIG. PUB. : Ind. aliment. Prod. veget., 1959, 11, No 2,
62-63
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83793
AUTHOR : Kahler, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Hygienical Conditions in Bottling Departments
and Their Effect on the Stability of Beer.
ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1959, 10, No 1, Pril.:
Desinf. potravin. prumyslu, 38
ABSTRACT : Discussed are advantages and disadvantages
of individual equipment items and processes
from the standpoint of hygiene.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83795
AUTHOR : Klazar, G.; Bednar, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Bottling Beer Hot

ORIG. PUB. : Kvasny prumysl, 1959, 5, No 1, 3-6

ABSTRACT : Filtered beer is sterilized in a leaf heater and without cooling is bottled employing a special valve and thoroughly washed (the presence of a smallest speck of dirt causes foaming) and heated, up to 40°, bottle of high strength (at a temperature of beer-65°, the bottle must be checked to withstand 6.1 atm. pressure, at 80° - 7.6 atm). As beer enters the bottle it flows along the bottle's internal walls and fills it up to a mark without foaming. A small air space increases stability

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83795
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of beer. When employing the above method of bottling the productivity is increased by 25 - 40%; organoleptical properties are not changed (neither due to hot bottling nor due to rapid or slow subsequent cooling). Extraneous odors, taste and easily precipitated sediment, characteristic to any pasteurized beer, are absent. The foam stability of beer is improved, while color is somewhat darker than normal. As applied to beers with appropriate coll. stability, this method insures technological advantages and is economically effective.-- R.Zalmanzon.

CARD:

2/2

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83797
AUTHOR : Zanko, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Developments in the Wine-Making
ORIG. PUB. : Agrom.glasnik, 1959, 9, No 1, 15-22
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83809
AUTHOR : Lichev, V.; Panayotov, I.
INST. : Chem. Inst. of Bulg. Academy of Science
TITLE : Aliphatic Aldehydes of Cognac Alcohol
ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Khim. in-t. Bulg. Acad. of Science,
1958, 6, 121-129
ABSTRACT : Aliphatic aldehydes contained in cognac
alcohols derived from "Dimyat" 1953 crop were
separated by fractional distillation from
aromatic aldehydes. In each of the 9 obtained
fractions were found, with the aid of selective
chromatography on paper and in the form of 2,
4-dinitrophenylhydrazones the following
HCOH, CH₃COH, pronyon-, butyr-, valeraldehydes
and others. Of the aromatic aldehydes were
identified syringin aldehyde, vanillin, coniferyl and n-oxybenzaldehyde.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83810
AUTHOR : Lichev, V.; Panayotov, I.
INST. : Chem. Inst. of Bulg. Academy of Science
TITLE : Presence of Reducing Sugars in Cognac Alcohol
and in Plum Brandy (Rakija)
ORIG. PUB. : Izv. Khim. in-t. Bulg. Acad. of Science, 1958,
6, 167-179
ABSTRACT : In cognac alcohol, aged for 1-5 years and in
Bulgarian plum brandy are found reducing su-
gars, that are normally found in the initial
stages of aging, whose composition depends on
the type of barrel wood. The presence of rham-
nose, xylose, arabinose and glucose was found
in cognac alcohols and that of xylose and glu-
cose in the plum brandies. In the alcohol ex-
tract derived from acacia wood the presence of
xylose only was established chromatographically
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83825
AUTHOR : Vasilev, D.
INST. : -
TITLE : Storage and Refining of Food Products
ORIG. PUB. : Tekhnika (Bulg.), 1959, 8, No 2, 34-35
ABSTRACT : No abstract.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83828
AUTHOR : Donev, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Application of Ultrasound in the Food Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Khranit. prom-st, 1959, 8, 37-38
ABSTRACT : A review.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83831
AUTHOR : Timko, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Progress and Modern Problems of the Food
Products' Hygiene

ORIG. PUB. : Elelm. ipar, 1959, 13, No 4, 111-113
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Product and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83832
AUTHOR : Soukup, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Inorganic Desinfectants

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potraviny, 1959, 10, No 1, Pril. :
Desinf. potraviny. prumyslu, 11-12
ABSTRACT : A review of application methods of various
inorganic substances used for disinfecting of
the equipment, quarters, apparel and painted
walls.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83833
AUTHOR : Krampla, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Organic Desinfectants for the Food Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potraviny, 1959, 10, No 1, pril.:
Desinf. potraviny. prumyslu, 10-11
ABSTRACT : The characteristic of organic desinfectants
employed in the food industry

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83834
AUTHOR : Szabo, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Employment of Filtration in the Food Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Elem. írás, 1959, 13, No 5, 162-164
ABSTRACT : Principles involved in the selection of fil-
tration equipment and characteristics of batch
type filters.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83836
AUTHOR : Koczyk, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Vitamins in Grain and in the Products Derived
From It

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. zwoz. - mlynarski, 1959, 3, No 1, 23-
-25
ABSTRACT : Presented is a brief characteristic of A vita-
mins of the groups B, K, E, folic and amino-
benzoic acids, information pertaining to the
total vitamin content of grain (as a function
of its quality and the degree of ripeness),
flour and in grain products. -- Z. Fabinskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83840
AUTHOR : Lambadzhiyev, A.
INST. : Higher Institute of Food Industry, Plovdiv.
TITLE : Suitability of Hard Bulgarian Wheat for the
Composition Improvement of Grinding Grain
Mixtures
ORIG. PUB. : Nauchni tr. Vissh. in-t khrenit. i vkus. prom-
-st- Plovdiv, 1958, 4, 73-95
ABSTRACT : Based on the studies of baking qualities of
various grades of hard and soft wheat as well
as their mixtures, quality improvement of the
weak wheat grain (for example, "Okerman",
No 159 and others) was deemed feasible and
attainable through the addition of hard wheat
grain into the mixtures.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83842
AUTHOR : Szmidt, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Effect of Wheat Flour Made of Sprouted Grain
on the Quality of Bread
ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. zboz.-mlynarski, 1958, 2, No 12, 343-
344
ABSTRACT : In the employment of wheat flour, made of
sprouted grain, and used in a mixture with
rye flour, it is necessary to determine the
dextrine number, on the basis of which an
optimum quantitative ratio of wheat and rye
flour in a mixture may be established.
-- Z. Fabinskiy

CARD:

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83843
AUTHOR : Bernhercs, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Machinery and Flour-Grinding Equipment Abroad

ORIG. PUB. : Pezegl. zboz.-mlynarski, 1958, 2, No, 12, 347-
-348
ABSTRACT : Presented is a brief characteristic of machi-
nery employed for husking and polishing of
grain and also of separators and portable pneu-
matic loaders. -- Z. Fabinskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83845
AUTHOR : Pantelic, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Microorganisms in the Baking Industry and
Biochemistry of Fermentation

ORIG. PUB. : Proizv. i prerada brasna, 1959, 8, No 4, 71-78
ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83848
AUTHOR : Szmidt, W.
INST. : -
TITLE : Particle Size of Flour and Its Effect on the
Quality of Dough
ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. zboz.-mlynarski, 1959, 3, No 1, 29
ABSTRACT : Proved is the necessity of analyzing different
methods of dough preparation depending on the
particle size of flour.--Z. Fabinskiy

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83850
AUTHOR : Struyich, D.
INST. : -
TITLE : Air Conditioning in the Bread-Baking Industry.
I, II.
ORIG. PUB. : Tehnika, 1959, 14, No 4, Prehran. ind., 13,
No 4, 48-52
ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83859
AUTHOR : Petrescu, I
INST. : -
TITLE : Developments in the Production of Green Peas
Preserves
ORIG. PUB. : Ind. aliment. Prod. veget., 1959, 11, No 2, 57
-58
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83867
AUTHOR : Radoyv, A.; Mladenov, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Dietetic Pumpkin Flour. Part I.
ORIG. PUB. : Nauchni tr. Vissh. in-t khranit. i vkus.
prom-st-Plovdiv, 1958, 4, 203-206
ABSTRACT : Based on the presented data pertaining to
chemical composition of pumpkin flour (containing
carotin, mineral salts, vitamin C, pectin
substances), derived from a large variety pumpkin
(cucurbita maxima), experiments of feeding
infants, have been started. This also included
feeding of children and adults having liver and
kidney ailments. The method of preparation:
after washing a pumpkin is peeled and cleaned of
the pulpy part diced and dried followed by grinding
in a hammer mill.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83871
AUTHOR : Stambolic, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Production of milk in Yugoslavia

ORIG. PUB. : Mljekarstvo, 1959, 9, No 6, 121-124
ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83872
AUTHOR : Dahlstedt, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : General Review of Recent Development in
Equipment Employed by the Milk Industry.

ORIG. PUB. : Mljekarstvo, 1959, 9, No 5, 101-106
ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83894

AUTHOR : Sule, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Trends in the Production of Yogurt and of
Buttermilk Beverages

ORIG. PUB. : Promysl potravin, 1958, 9, No 5, 245-250

ABSTRACT : Of the new production methods of buttermilk
beverages. Scandinavian method is considered
as most economical one. Pasteurized milk is
curdled and then cooled in tanks, homogenized
and bottled. The recommended scheme for the
production of yogurt is: pasteurized milk en-
ters the vacuum apparatus without cooling for
the removal of a portion of its water, then it
enters a tank where it is cooled and curdled.
A mixture of milk and curds is then bottled
in stoppered bottles. The latter, after being

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83894

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : heated, is then dosaged (approx. 30 gr), intro-
Con'd ducing the bottom of bottles, (after the latter
were washed). Then the bottles enter a convey-
er, where they are cooled with the stream of
air. Bottles, containing curdled milk, are
placed in baskets and kept under controlled
temperature conditions for the final curdling.
After this the flow of warm air is disconti-
nued and yogurt is cooled by spraying bottles
with cold water. Completion of the curdling
process is determined with the aid of a remote
potentiometer. -- G. Titov

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83907
AUTHOR : Hattowska, H.; Kalinowski, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : Evaluation of Butter Production from the
Standpoint of Microbiological Investigations,
Conducted at the Institute of Milk Industry
ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. mleczarski, 1957, 5, No 12, 20-22
ABSTRACT : Bacteriological quality of Polish butter is
considered lower than of that produced in the
USSR, GDR or England. The overall bacterial
content of highest quality Polish butter rea-
ches 22 mln/ml, wherein approx. 60% of micro-
flora consist of non-milk curdling varieties
and in the 54% of samples the presence of in-
testinal bacteria was revealed. The reason for
low quality butter is the low quality raw ma-
terials, the composition of curdling and main-
ly unsatisfactory sanitary-hygienic conditions

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83907
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : in the handling and refining of milk. To this
Con'd can be added the insufficiently effective wa-
shing of the plant equipment and of milk lines.
-- V. Novikova

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83908
AUTHOR : Cesul, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Quality of Butter in the Light of Scientific
Investigations of Recent Years
ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. mleczarski, 1957, 5, No 12, 18-20
ABSTRACT : Presented are data on the investigation of
macro-and microstructure of butter: conditions
and distribution of fat and water, of flora,
affecting the consistency of butter and its
stability. Reviewed is the feasibility of
butter treatment in an atmosphere of CO₂ or
under pressure. -- V. Novikova.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83910
AUTHOR : Havlicek, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Transportation of Milk in Tank and Manufacture
of Cheese
ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potraviny, 195 , 9, No 5, 244-245
ABSTRACT : From milk, delivered in tanks, 67% of elemen-
tary first grade cheese were produced in May,
69% in June, 67% in July, 70% in August and
72% in September. The balancing portion of
cheese was graded as second class, and no
third grade cheese was produced at all. Based
on the conducted experiments a possibility of
manufacture elementary cheese from milk, de-
livered in tanks was established under con-
dition of rapid delivery of high quality milk.
-- G. Titov.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83921

AUTHOR : Vujicic, I.
INST. : -
TITLE : Cheese Mite in Cheese and Casein

ORIG. PUB. : Mljekarstvo, 1958, 8, No 2, 36-38

ABSTRACT : To combat cheese mites, in addition to the mechanical cleaning of cheese, it is washed with concentrated NaCl solution, with a mixture of alcohol and CS₂ (20 : 1) or with a 0.07% solution of dicloroethyl or dichloromethyl ether. Cheese mite may be destroyed by the imersion of cheese into water for several seconds at 65° temperature. For the prevention of infection of cheese with mite it is recommended that cheese be stored at a temperature < 10° and at a relative humidity of < 80%.
-- Z. Lebedevs.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83924

AUTHOR : Cerovsky, J.; Henik, J.; Hojdar, J.; Knez, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Mechanized Flow Line for the Production of Acid Casein

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1958, 9, No 6, 285-288

ABSTRACT : For complete mechanization of a continuous flow in the manufacture of casein it is proposed to include a counterflow, direct action washer and a transporter press. The washer comprizes a slanted, stationary cylinder, equipped with an internal, perforated, rotating drum, having a mixer. Paddles of the mixer are arranged in a screw type fashion along the whole length of the shaft. They are so oriented as to direct the flow of grains upward, countercurrently to the flow of water.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83924

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Experiments have shown that the use of a washer
Con'd doubles capacity of the fermentation vats, in-
creases the manpower productivity by 20%, de-
creases the manufacturing price of casein by
41.5%. The consumption of water employed in
washing casein particles, derived from 5000 l.
of milk, comorizes 7200 l. instead of 12,400 l.
used in 4 applications of batch washing if done
in accordance with the usual method. -- G. Titov

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83930

AUTHOR : Rusz, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Effect of Feed Used During the Fattening
Period on the Chemical Composition of Goose
Fat
ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1958, 9, No 11, 574-578

ABSTRACT : It has been established that the fat of geese,
fed with corn, contains less saturated acids
(6-7% linoleic acid), than when fed with oats
(up to 15%). Thus, geese, fattened up with
oats, are less stable under frozen storage
condition. The bibliography covers 21 titles.
-- D. Yakesh.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Food Industry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 28 1959, No. 83939
 AUTHOR : Heitel, F.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Is it Possible To Reduce Analysis Time for the
 Determination of Fats in Meat Products?
 ORIG. PUB. : Rev. ind aliment. prod. animale, 1957, No 8-9,
 27-28
 ABSTRACT : Reduction of the number of syphoning operations
 by 2, 3 and 4 times with the use of correction
 coefficients of respectively 0.60, 0.40 and
 0.20%, as well as extraction with only one sy-
 phoning, but with electrical heating (24 Volts)
 for 5 minutes of the middle portion of the
 Soxhlet apparatus, permitted the reduction of
 time for the determination of fat in meat pro-
 ducts by 50%. The results obtained in the ex-
 traction with benzene and ether, were close.
 -- A. Marin
 CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their applications. Food Industry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 28 1959, No. 83941
 AUTHOR : Lorincz, F.; Kneffel, P.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Stability of the "Salmonella" Type Bacteria
 With Respect to Heating and to Sodium Chloride
 ORIG. PUB. : Elelm. ipar, 1957, 11, No 11-12, 225-231
 ABSTRACT : Presented are results of the experiments on
 the study of the effect of cooking methods,
 boiling and salting, employed in the Hungarian
 meat industry on the activity of salmonella
 type bacteria. It is established that in the
 boiled sausage products, with the improved
 techniques in boiling, followed by frying, the
 salmonellas are practically absent. Salting
 and marinading of products infected with sal-
 monella, guarantees their non-toxicity under
 the conditions of prolonged curing. It is
 CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83941

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : established that the stability of salmonella
Con'd to heating and to sodium chloride is vastly
different. -- S. Rosenfel'd.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83942

AUTHOR : Janicek, J.; Boublik, M.; Kovarik, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Drying of Meat by Sublimation (Lyophilization)

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1959, 10, No 2, 72-76

ABSTRACT : Studied were the basic conditions of meat
drying by sublimation. Water content in the
dehydrated beef is 5.5-8.3%, in pork 4.6-8.1%;
pH respectively 5.1-5.6 and 5.2-5.8. Freshness
of the dehydrated beef was determined by the
NH₃ content; after the restoration of moisture
NH₃ content in beef comprized 15.7 mg%, in
pork 16.9 mg%. Storage of the dehydrated meat
at temperatures of -20, 4, 20 and 37° for 70
days did not affect the NH₃ build up in meats
(16.5 mg% at -20°, and 18.20 mg% at 37°).
-- D. Yakesh.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 28 1959, No. 83947

AUTHOR : Koenne, S.; Sroczynski, T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Chloride Content in the Muscles of Ham With
the Arterial Injection of Brine

ORIG. PUB. : Przem. spozywczy, 1957, 11, No 11, 473-478

ABSTRACT : In the salting of hams, employing injection
of an 8% brine into the arteries, the NaCl
content in individual muscles comprizes
0.5 - 4.5%. In the shortly trimmed hams, the
average NaCl content is lower. As a result of
this it is recommended that 0.5 - 1.0% more
brine be injected in the latter type hams.
For the obtainment of uniform salted products,
hams must be kept in the curing brine for some
time.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 28 1959, No. 83954

AUTHOR : Lat, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Certain Problems of the Manufacturing Techno-
logy of Hard Smoked Sausages

ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potraviny, 1959, 10, No 2, 69-72

ABSTRACT : Review of the basic manufacturing aspects of
high quality hard smoked sausages. --D. Yakesh

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83955
AUTHOR : Stefunka, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Casings for Smoked Cheese Sausages and for
Certain Other Varieties of Smoked Meat.
ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potravin, 1958, 9, No 11, 566-569
ABSTRACT : Presented are the results of experiments in
the production of casings for hard smoked sau-
sages. Presented are recipes for various
casings/coverings. The following composition
is recommended: 1% chlorine water, 80g gela-
tine, 250g chalk, 20g tragacanth, 25g glycerine
and 50g talcum.-- D. Yakesh.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83960
AUTHOR : Trumic, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Practical Sterility of Meat Preserves
ORIG. PUB. : Tehnika, 1958, 13, No 3, Prehran. ind., 12,
No 3, 39-42
ABSTRACT : Reviewed are factors, that determine practical
sterility of preserves and that prevent rea-
ching their absolute sterility; Discussed are
problems of heat penetration into the preser-
ves' contents. Heat stability of certain indi-
vidual microorganisms types is established.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83963
AUTHOR : Musil, F.; Orel, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Suitability of Early Spring Eggs for Preser-
ving
ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl potraviny, 1958, 9, No 1, 44-49
ABSTRACT : It has been established that eggs, layed in
the period of spring frosts, may be preserved
if the egg-shell is free of cracks. Eggs ha-
ving red egg-white, after sorting out, may be
used in the manufacture of melanges; with a
thorough homogenizing its quality will conform
to that made of normal eggs.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Food Industry
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83967
AUTHOR : Ienistea, C.; Ieremia, T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Microbiological Studies of Fresh Water Fish in
the Storage at 16-19°
ORIG. PUB. : Igiena, 1959, 8, No 2, 145-150
ABSTRACT : Review of the microbiological analyses results

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84015
AUTHOR : Stecniak, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : Automobile Parts Made of Plastics
ORIG. PUB. : Techn. motoryz., 1958, 8, No 10-11, Biul.
inform. ITS, 7, No 5, 4
ABSTRACT : Described is the application of plastics in
place of metals and other materials in the
manufacture of automobile parts: bearings,
stoppers, handles, coverings, parts of brake
cylinder and steering shaft, seats, etc. It
has been established, for instance, that spring
stoppers made of glass-textolite stand well
after 15-25 thousand kilometers while bronze
stoppers could not last more than 12 thousand
kilometers. -- L. Sedov
CARD: *Plastics.
1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84021
AUTHOR : Slawinski, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Phenoloc Raw Materials for the Manufacture of
Phenol Type Plastics in Poland
ORIG. PUB. : Przem. chem., 1958, 37, No 10, 621-627
ABSTRACT : Reviewed is further expansion of raw materials
for the synthesis of phenol type plastics
employing m-cresol, tricresol and xylenols.
-- L. Sedov.
CARD: *Plastics.
1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84023
AUTHOR : Janis, F.; Kadlec, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Determination of Thermal Expansion of Plastics

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. průmysl, 1958, 8, No 10, 552-554

ABSTRACT : Specific volumes and coefficients of thermal expansion of the melts were determined (while cooling gradually) of polycaprolactam, of a copolymer of caprolactam and of ϵ -methylcaprolactam (90 : 10) of polyethylene and of polystyrol in the temperature range of 20 - 250°. Thus obtained specific volume values were compared with the results obtained from the pichnometric measurements. It was established that at temperatures of 20 to 30° the difference in density measurements by the two methods comprized no more than 0.1%. -- L. Sedov.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84039
AUTHOR : Dolezel, B.
INST. : -
TITLE : Effect of Sulfuric, Nitric and Hydrochloric
Acids on the Non-Plasticized Polyvinylchloride

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. průmysl, 1958, 8, No 10, 554-558

ABSTRACT : Samples of polyvinylchloride (I) (with 2% of lead stearate), measuring 30×80×3mm, were placed in a vessel, containing 75 ml of acid, and after a definite time interval were weighed, thus determining differences in weight of the samples. It was found, that "m" - quantity of a substance, absorbed by the samples during "t" time, and "m", -quantity of a substance, consumed in "t" time are related to eachother in the following way: $lgm = K(lgt - lgt_1) + lgm_1$, where K is a constant.

*Plastics.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84039

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : It has been also found that the change of sam-
Con'd ples' weight, immersed into sulfuric acid, de-
creases with increased concentration of the
acid. With a 50% or higher acid concentrations
the destruction of polymer begins, that proceeds
at a noticeable rate only at temperatures $> 100^\circ$.
A dilute sulfuric acid does not affect mecha-
nical properties of I; concentrated acid - in-
creases tensile strength and hardens, while
elongation of the material decreases. In the
action of nitric acid, quantity of the absor-
bed substances increases with time and

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84039

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : temperature and decreases with increased con-
Con'd centration of the acid. A concentrated acid
causes lowering of the molecular weight of I
and breaking off of hydrogen chloride. After
90 days immersion in a 40% nitric acid at 20
and 40° , hardening of the samples was noted
respectively by 10 and 20% and decrease of
the samples' elongation upon stretching. Its
tensile strength was practically unaffected.
Hydrochloric acid has no noticeable effect on
the mechanical properties of I, even at high
concentrations. -- L. Sedov.

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84043
AUTHOR : Hertz, Z.
INST. : -
TITLE : Preparation of Hard Polyvinylchloride for the
Manufacture of Chemical Apparata
ORIG. PUB. : Przem. chem., 1958, 37, No 9, 609-611
ABSTRACT : A brief review of conference data pertaining
to the manufacture of apparatus from polyvinyl-
chloride used for storage and transport of
chemical products (collectors, process lines,
linings for metal or concrete collectors, com-
prizing tiles made of "viny-plast" and others).
-- L. Sedov.

*Plastics.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers. *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84044
AUTHOR : Usarewicz, B.
INST. : -
TITLE : Application of Polyvinylchloride in the
Furniture Industry
ORIG. PUB. : Przem. drzewny, 1959, No 1, 12-13
ABSTRACT : Investigated was the possibility of employing
polyvinylchlorides the advantages of which
are: low density, sufficient mechanical stren-
gth, fireproof resistance, and mechanical
workability with regard to the ease of instal-
lation as table tops, in the manufacture of
chairs (made of tubing and sheets), chair and
sofa stuffing, and upholstery ("penoplast" and
artificial chamois made of polyvinylchloride
base) and as covering for kitchen furniture.
-- L. Sedov.

*Plastics.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers.*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84045
 AUTHOR : Laskawski, W.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Study of Polyvinylchloride Plastics. I. General Properties of Polyvinylchloride Plastics.
 ORIG. PUB. : Przem. chem., 1958, 37, No 9, 606-607
 ABSTRACT : Description of the composition, properties and refining of polyvinylchloride plastics by the methods of immersion, filling of hollow forms, impregnation of fabrics, pressing, dusting and foaming.-- L. Sedov.
 CARD: *Plastics.
 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers.*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84071
 AUTHOR : Strubell, W.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Organic Peroxides, Employed in the Plastics Industry, and Their Grinding to Size
 ORIG. PUB. : Plaste und Kautschuk, 1958, 5, No 4, 134-135
 ABSTRACT : A review. The basic reason for explosions, occurring during the grinding of organic peroxides (OP) is the formation of peracids under the influence of moisture, and also the auto-decomposition of OP with the liberation of atomic oxygen, that causes an excessive generation of heat from the finely divided OP particles in the grinding and storage. Reviewed are various methods of OP grinding: grinding in a mixture with inert fillers; derivation
 CARD: *Plastics.
 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84071

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of finely dispersed OP from alkaline water
Con'd solutions in the presence of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ or of
quartz powder; grinding in the form of suspen-
sions in certain organic or inorganic solvents,
drying of wet ground OP in mixtures with MgO .
the bibliography covers 8 references.
-- V. Gel'nerina

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers*

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84102

AUTHOR : Leseck, F.; Kudelka, F.
INST. : -

TITLE : Derivation of Ion Exchange Resins by "Granular
Condensation

ORIG. PUB. : Chem prumysl, 1958, 8, No 10, 545-551

ABSTRACT : The investigation covered certain interdependen-
cies of the effects of apparatus and phys-
sical conditions of "granular" poly-condensa-
tion on the size of granules formed. A mathe-
matical dependency between the diameter of
granules and the Reynolds and Weber numbers
was established. -- L. Sedov.

Plastics.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Product and
Their Applications. Caoutchouc, Natural and*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84188
AUTHOR : Blum, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Technical News in the Rubber Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Ind. usocara, 1959, 6, No 1, 18-22
ABSTRACT : A review.

*Synthetic Rubber.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Caoutchouc. Natural and *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKham., No. 23 1959, No. 84193
AUTHOR : Ghircoiasu, C.
INST. : -
TITLE : Problems of the Latex Technology. I, II.

ORIG. PUB. : Ind. usocara, 1958, 5, No 10, 384-386; No 12,
465-468
ABSTRACT : A review. The bibliography includes 27 titles.
--- I. Shmurak.

*Synthetic Rubber.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : GDR H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Caoutchouc. Natural and *
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84201
 AUTHOR : Hofmann, G.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Synthetic "Natural" Caoutchouc
 ORIG. PUB. : Plaste und Kautschuk, 1959, 6, No 3, 131-135
 ABSTRACT : A review. The bibliography includes 26 titles.
 -- M. Bukhina.

CARD: *Synthetic Rubber.
 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Caoutchouc. Natural and*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84211
 AUTHOR : Jebac, C.; Bunghinz, S.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Application of Butadiene-Styrol Polymers,
 Plasticized with Oil (Buna OP) in the Rumanian
 Rubber Industry.
 ORIG. PUB. : Ind. usocara, 1958, 5, No 7, 270-272
 ABSTRACT : The plasticizing of Buna S-3 and SKS-30 rubber
 is affected with the use of petroleum residue
 (commercial E-5 grade), having the following
 properties: specific gravity (15°), 0.995-
 -1.015, flash point 245-270°, pour point of
 -40 to + 45°, viscosity (Engler) at 50° 10-15°
 ash ≥ 0.2%, water content, nil. Plasticizing
 is acheaved in a mixer, the quantity of E-5
 is 40% basis rubber. Conditions employed:

CARD: *Synthetic Rubber.
 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84211

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Buna S-3 is introduced into the mixer while mixing for 4 minutes; this is followed by the E-5 addition during the next 11 minutes at 70-80°; after 15 minutes the product is stretched out into sheets, rolling the latter into cylindrical rolls, prior to mixing they are stored \leq 24 hours. The product, called Buna E-40, lowers the consumption of synthetic rubber by 15-20%, it improves technological properties of the mixtures by 10-15%, cheapens their production cost by 7-10% and eliminates thermal depolymerization.-- G. Markus.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Caoutchouc. Natural and*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84214

AUTHOR : Beniska, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Effect of Activators on the Vulcanization Process (III). Action of Zinc Oxide on the Vulcanization of Mixtures Containing Diphe-**

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. zvesti, 1958 12, No 10, 599-605

ABSTRACT : Effect of ZnO on the rate of S addition (R) and on the formation of cross-bondages (F) of the mixtures of SKB-35 and NK containing diphenylguanidine (I) was investigated. ZnO has no practical effect on R when present in the mixtures of SKB-35 and NK as well as on F in the mixtures, containing SKB-35. Mixtures containing NK, ZnO affects F. The number of

*Synthetic Rubber.

**nylguanidine.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84214

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : cross-bonds in the mixtures with I are greater
Con'd than in similar mixtures containing mercapto-
benzothiazol. ZnS is formed in the vulcaniza-
tion, its quality depends on the type of pro-
moter used in a rubber. The greatest quantity
of ZnS forms in the mixtures containing NK and
in the presence of I. For Part II see Ref. Zhur
Khimiya, 1959, No 13, 48014.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

GDR

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84235
: Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Caoutchouc. Natural and*

AUTHOR : Krizek, V. Rybnikar, F.

INST. : -

TITLE : Microscopic Determination of Rubber Products'
Fading.

ORIG. PUB. : Plaste und Kautschuk, 1959, 6, No 3, 113-117

ABSTRACT : Described is the method of identification of
the fading ingredient (antioxidants, promoters
/accelerators, S. paraffine). The faded sub-
stance is washed away from the surface of rub-
ber with benzene, precipitated with a solution
containing NK. followed by a microscopic exa-
mination in polarized light. The ingredient
is identified through the observation of its
crystalline structure. Presented are micro-
photographs for all the ingredients studied.

-- M. Bukhina.

*Synthetic Rubber.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84272

AUTHOR : Horovitz, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : New Trends in the Manufacture of Synthetic
Fibers.

ORIG. PUB. : Technika (Magyar), 1959, 3, No 3, 5.

ABSTRACT : A brief description of chemical and physico-
-mechanical methods employed in the manufac-
ture of synthetic fibers for the elimination
of shortcomings in their quality (low absorp-
tive capacity to water, poor thermo-insulating
properties, overall appearance) - the use of
co-polymers, obtainment of fibers with diffe-
rent cross-sectional shape, etc. --S.Rosenfeld

CARD: *Fibers.
1/1

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84276

AUTHOR : Fanin, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Nylon Synthetic Fibre

ORIG. PUB. : Biol. i khimiya (Bulg.), 1959, No 1, 30-33

ABSTRACT : Production, properties and applications of
the polyamide fibers (an article for chemistry
school teachers)

CARD: *Fibers.
1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84284
AUTHOR : Kalafut, S.; Slivovsky, L.
INST. : -
TITLE : Effects of Zinc Sulfate and of Triethanolamine
on Shaping of the Viscose Fibers.

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. promysl, 1959, 9, No 2, 104-108

ABSTRACT : Effects of zinc sulfate (I) and of triethanol-
amine (II) on the quality of viscose fibers
was investigated. It was established that II
increases the diffusion of H_2SO_4 (III) into the
interior of fibers. Homogeneous fibers (cross-
-sectionally) are being formed in a weaving
bath containing (in gr/l) 52-120 of I, 10 of
II and 100-120 of III. Strongest fibers are
obtained with the weaving bath filled with
90 g/l of III (while the rate of weaving is
*Fibers.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84284
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 30 m/min). II tends to retard the decomposi-
Con'd tion of fiber, contained in a weaving bath.
The method of controlling the weaving process
has been developed. It is based on the color
penetration as judged from the examination of
the cross-sectional fiber.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84285
AUTHOR : Fikler, A.; Svitek, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Study of Hemicelluloses Derived from Pressed
Liquors Obtained from Viscose Manufacture
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. průmysl. 1958, 8, No 12, 661-665
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: *Fibers.
1/1

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84286
AUTHOR : Pozlev, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Finishing of Viscose Fibers.
ORIG. PUB. : Tekstil, 1958, 7, No 12, 1049-1054
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: *Fibers.
1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84293
 AUTHOR : Hurt, V.; Jambrich, M.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Investigation of Certain Textural and Struc-
 tural Variations of the "Sylon" Fibers. II
 ORIG. PUB. : Chem. zvesti, 1958, 12, No 8, 496-508
 ABSTRACT : Through the determination of the degree of
 darkening resulting from the radial and circ-
 ular application methods (to the fabrics half-
 -widths), variations in the fiber orientation
 in the "sylon" fibers (tackle string) was in-
 vestigated in the process of a continuous
 stretching. It was established that in a cer-
 tain range of stretching a temporary orienta-
 tion occurs which points to a possibility of
 the existance of a certain miniature macroscop-
 ical effect in a case when the continuous
 *Fibers.
 CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84293
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : stretching takes place above the temperature
 Con'd of the second order transition. Changes of the
 darkening intensity of the diatronic reflexes
 (002) were studied, starting with a degree of
 stretching of 1 : 2.6 and up to a point when
 fibers busted. The minimum on the curve (the
 darkening intensity of diatronic reflexes vs
 the degree of stretch) corresponds to optimum
 mechanical properties of the tested samples.
 Possible mechanism of a continuous stretching
 process above the transition temperature of
 second order is considered. For Part I see Ref
 Zhur.-Khimiya, 1959, 10, 37426.--A.Rogovina.
 CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications, Artificial and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84298
AUTHOR : Rozycki, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : "Polan". Problems and Perspectives of Applica-
tion.
ORIG. PUB. : Techn. włokienn., 1959, 8, No 2, 58-60
ABSTRACT : Properties and fields of application of the
polycaproamide fiber - "polan". --I. Fodiman.

CARD: *Fibers.
1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84300
AUTHOR : Stajniak, K.
INST. : -
TITLE : Terilen in the Knitting Industry
ORIG. PUB. : Techn. włokienn., 1958, 7, No 11-12, 380-382
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: *Fibers.
1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its Deriva-*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84311
AUTHOR : Korodi, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Problems of the Cellulose-Paper Industry in
Hungary
ORIG. PUB. : Foldr. kozl., 1959, 7, No 1, 45-61
ABSTRACT : Presented are detailed information pertaining
to the development of the cellulose-paper
production in the HDR for 1925-1940 and for
1946-1957 periods, geographical location of
the plants, raw materials used and to raw mate-
rials imported. Presented also are technologi-
cal data and economics covering the perspec-
tives of further development of this industry.
*tives. Paper.
CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84320
AUTHOR : Kozmal, F.; Bucko, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Acacia - A New Raw Material for the Cellulose-
-Paper Industry.
ORIG. PUB. : Nasa veda, 1959, 6, No 1, 3-5
ABSTRACT : Described are experiments in the obtainment
of cellulose (C) from acacia by employing
sulfite and sulfate methods. In accordance
with the first method, the yield of C is 40.9%
and with the second is 38.9%. Raw cellulose
has a darker color, than that derived from
coniferous wood pulp, however, it can be blea-
ched to higher degree of whiteness than the
coniferous C. The α - cellulose content is
89.0%, the absolute viscosity is 16.9 cm.
Its strength, after grinding is 4695m.
*Derivatives. Paper.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84320

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : This wood pulp is recommended for special
Con'd grades of paper. --D. Yakesh.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84325

AUTHOR : Siminescu, C.; Calistru, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : Viscose Cellulose Derived from Reed

ORIG. PUB. : Celul. si hirtie, 1959, 8, No 4, 111-117

ABSTRACT : Based on the investigation of morphological
structure and on uniqueness in the degree of
polymerization of macromolecules of the reed
viscose cellulose (VC), the conclusion was
made that the reed VC quality is not inferior
to VC derived from wood pulp. The morpho-
logical structure was investigated by the K.
Heide method, employing 80% H_3PO_4 for the
wood VC and 83% H_3PO_4 for the reed VC, as well
as with 60% H_3PO_3 . The degree of polymeriza-

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84325

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : zation was determined from solubilities in
Con'd H_3PO_4 and by a special fractionation method
of the solutions, employing the precipitation
with H_2SO_4 at low temperatures, that insures
a possibility of finding criteria for the clas-
sification of celluloses depending on the fra-
ctions entering solution and on the initial
acidity of the medium.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84329

AUTHOR : Richter, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Continuous Digestion of Sulfate Cellulose

ORIG. PUB. : Papir a celul., 1959, 14, No 2, 27-30

ABSTRACT : Described is a method of continuous digestion
presented are equipment diagrams and basic
conditions of digestion. The obtained cellu-
lose was of much higher quality compared to
that derived through the use of previous
methods. -- D. Yakesh.

*Derivatives. Paper.
CARD: 1/1

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84331
AUTHOR : -
INST. : -
TITLE : Utilization of Sawdust in the Manufacture of
Paper

ORIG. PUB. : Tsa ou chih kung yeh, k958, No 12, 34-39

ABSTRACT : At the Chinese cellulose-paper factory Yun
fang (city of K'un ming) in the production of
sulfate wood cellulose (WC) is used sawdust.
In the first stage, the sawdust is sifted and
sorted (2-3mm X 1-2mm in size) and for the wood
mass (WM) is sifted in the second classifying
stage (1-2mm X 0.6-1.0mm in size). The techno-
logical Process for the obtainment of WC and
WM is described together with further treat-
ment in the production of paper. Presented are

CARD: *Derivatives. Paper.
1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84331

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : technological characteristics and diagrams
Con'd depicting special equipment: sawdust classi-
fiers and WM grinding disc type mills.
-- A. Zonntag.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84336
AUTHOR : Ponnell, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : Possibility of Reducing Chlorine Consumption
in the Existing Bleaching Installations, by
Means of Increasing Fiber-Mass Density. I. **
ORIG. PUB. : Celul. si hirtie, 1959, 8, No 4, 117-121
ABSTRACT : On the basis of laboratory and commercial
production experiments it is proposed that
technological schemes of bleaching, employing
calcium chloride, be modified by the replace-
ment of the single stage bleaching (using den-
sity of approx. 7%) with a two stage bleaching
while employing the same equipment and density
of 10%, and having an intermediate washing

**Tests Performed at the "Rekonstruktsiya"
Cellulose Plant (Sulfite Cellulose Section).
*Derivatives. Paper.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84336
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : step. The reduction of Cl consumption as much
Con'd as 19% may thus be attained.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84343
AUTHOR : Ch'e ch'eng-chi
INST. : -
TITLE : Regeneration of Soda from Effluent Streams of
the Cellulose-Paper Production.
ORIG. PUB. : Hua hsueh kung yeh, 1959, No 3, 7-8
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: *Derivatives. Paper.
1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84384
AUTHOR : Rowland, C.; Blundell, K.
INST. : -
TITLE : New Grinding Method of Paper-Mass with Conti-
nuous Feeding
ORIG. PUB. : Celul. si hirtie, 1959, 8, No 2, 42-45
ABSTRACT : Presented is the comparison of paper-mass
grinding methods in the washing troughs in
accordance with the Blake-Clauson method
(having a double cycle) and in accordance with
the new grinding method equipped with a con-
tinuous feeding. It is indicated that the new
method has advantages of a continuous, assu-
ring a possibility of operation with a cons-
tant loading. The diagram is presented.

CARD: *Derivatives. Paper.
1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84350
AUTHOR : Vamos, G.; Mero, T.
INST. : -
TITLE : Testing of Paper Made of Fir and Straw Cellu-
lose
ORIG. PUB. : Papirnar es magyar graf., 1959, 3, No 2,
41-50
ABSTRACT : No correlation between properties of mixtures
and the percent content of fir and straw cel-
lulose (C), ground to varying degrees, was
obtained. From the mixtures of fir and straw
C, paper with an optimum static and dynamic
strength may be obtained. Paper made from a
mixture containing 20% of straw C and 80%
wood C had higher tearing strength, higher
"double" bending resistance, superior ability
to dehydration, greater whiteness and increa-
*Derivatives.Paper.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84350
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : sed permeability to air at a lower energy
Con'd consumption and lower linear deformation than
values calculated from the respective concen-
tration of components present in the mixture.
CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84350
AUTHOR : Jaroszewski, J.; Poradowska, H.
INST. : -
TITLE : Experimental Production of the Electro-Insu-
lating Asbestos Paper
ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. papiern., 1959, 15, No 5, 150-154
ABSTRACT : On the basis of laboratory and commercial
casting a conclusion was made pertaining to
the possibility of production of such a paper
from 100% asbestos. The conducted experiments
employed asbestos of the following different
grades: Soviet, African and Chinese. The best
results were obtained with the Soviet asbestos
type L-1-60, purified of the accompanying mi-
neral substances. As a binding agent, it is
recommended to employ starch as an additive to
a roll in a quantity of 5% basis weight of
*Derivatives. Paper.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84350
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : dry asbestos. It is possible to use other
Con'd. binding agent, that improve mechanical and
dielectric properties of paper. --Ye. Gurvich.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84359
AUTHOR : Decker, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Manual Production of Asbestos Paper in Slova-
kia
ORIG. PUB. : Papir a celul., 1959, 14, No 3, 66-67
ABSTRACT : A historical review. The bibliography includes
6 titles. --D. Yakesh.

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84360
AUTHOR : Iliescu, G.; Popovici, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Experiments on the Enrichment of Paper Fillers
I. Kaolin.
ORIG. PUB. : Celul. si hirtie, 1959, 8, No 4, 122-127
ABSTRACT : After the description of the most applicable
methods of enriching kaolin (K) the authors
present data on the treatment of K with Na and
Zu hydrosulfites, the result of which fully
satisfy requirements of the paper industry.
The results of commercial experiments are
analogical to those obtained with imported K.

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84362
AUTHOR : Hochanz, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : Vegetable Gums and Their Application in the
Manufacture of Paper.
ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. papiern., 1959, 15, No 3, 74-77
ABSTRACT : Review of literature for the past 10 years.
The bibliography includes 19 references.
-- Ye. Gurvich.

CARD: *Derivatives. Paper.
1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84370
AUTHOR : Wierzbicki, A.
INST. : -
TITLE : Production of Woodfibre Tiles in Poland in
1958/59
ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. papiern., 1959, 15, No 4, 111-114
ABSTRACT : The total output of tiles in 1958 comprized
64.5 thousand tons or 17.3 million m² (Poland
occupies the 6th place in Europe after Sweden
Finland, West Germany, Norway and France, ex-
cluding USSR). Hard and porous tiles are being
manufactured. The manufacture of tiles having
hard surface is achieved by treating finished
tiles with oil followed by thermal hardening.
The same approach is being followed in the
manufacture of perforated accustical tiles.

CARD: *Derivatives. Paper.
1/2

COUNTRY : H
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84370
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : Experimental lacquered tiles, having nitro-,
 Con'd melamino-, and enameled coatings have been
 produced. In 1959 the increase in production
 forecast is expected to be 20% higher compared
 to 1958. -- Ye. Gurvich.
 CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84383
 AUTHOR : Diaconescu, V.; Feldman, D.; Asandei, N.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Modern Testing Methods in the Cellulose-Paper
 Industry
 ORIG. PUB. : Celul. si hirtie, 1959, 8, No 3, 77-87
 ABSTRACT : A review of chromatographic, spectroscopic
 (in the ultraviolet and infrared regions) and
 certain methods, employing isotones, that find
 an ever increasing application in the cellulose-
 paper industry. Advantages of these methods
 are emphasized (with regard to their accuracy,
 rapidity of performance, specificity of appli-
 cation and reproducibility of the results)
 over the classical methods. Presented are 12
 diagrams and a schematic diagram depicting
 *Derivatives. Paper.
 CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhimi., No. 23 1959, No. 84383

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the apparatus (including the ion exchange
Con'd chamber) that employs isotones. The bibliogra-
phy covers 60 references. -- A. Marin.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : RUMANIA II
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Cellulose and Its *

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhimi., No. 23 1959, No. 84386

AUTHOR : Gavrilescu, G.
INST. : -
TITLE : Maintenance, Adjustment and Calibration of the
"Square" Balances.

ORIG. PUB. : Celul. si hirtie, 1959, 8, No 2, 60-61

ABSTRACT : Reviewed is the schedule of exploitation of
the "square" balances used in paper factories.
Balances must be checked monthly by an expe-
rienced specialist. The results of his cali-
brations must be entered into a record book
A possibility of adopting balances to the
handling of paper 100 x 100 cm inside and to
the weighing of paper cut to a smaller size
has been indicated. -- G. Markus

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Dyeing and Chemical *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84413
AUTHOR : Lowy, A.; Pavel, D.; Hamarich, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Experiments on the Sizing of Knobby Fiber at
the "Vasia Vasilescu" Textile Plant
ORIG. PUB. : Ind. textila, 1958, 9, No 12, 471-475
ABSTRACT : Experiments on the sizing of knobby fibers
with the aid of carboxymethylcellulose (I)
were conducted for the purpose of complete
substitution of starch. In the preparation of
sizing solution I is soaked in water for 20
hours prior to mixing in an agitator at 40-45°
with the addition of sulfated oil. Experiments
revealed the following: from the technological
standpoint I may replace starch when employed
*Treatment of Textile Materials.

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84413
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : in sizing of knobby fibers; an increase in
Con'd the fiber strength and decrease in their elas-
ticity is somewhat lower than they are when
starch is used for sizing, however, this does
not affect adversely productivity of the wea-
ving machines; pH of the sizing solution made
with I, has to be adjusted from 10.5 to 8.0-
8.5; in order to insure a rapid dissolution,
I has to be used in the form of a powder. Re-
moval of the sizing is achieved by washing
in warm water at 40-50° in the course of 15-
20 minutes. In the bleaching of fabrics,

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84413

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the removal of I takes place when the fabric
Con'd is boiled. --G. Markus

CARD:

3/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

YUGOSLAVIA

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84424

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

Priskic, I.

-

Trends in the Development of Dyeing

ORIG. PUB. : Tekstil, 1959, 8, No 3, 179- 188

ABSTRACT : Review of the conditions prevailing in the
textile dyeing industry during the past 20
years. An attempt is made to explain wide
use of certain classes of dyes and of dying
methods with the present-day developments in
the realm of chemistry and particularly in
the realm of synthetic fibers. -- T. Budkevich

*Treatment of Textile Materials.

CARD:

1/1

COUNTRY : CHINA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Dyeing and Chemical*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84453

AUTHOR : Liu Ching-lin
INST. : -
TITLE : New water Repellant Preparation -- CR -- and
its Application

ORIG. PUB. : Jen chen t'ung bao, 1958, No 11, 38-39

ABSTRACT : A new preparation, CR, has been synthesized,
that results in stable water repellant proper-
ties of the fabrics. It is being employed in
the treatment of cotton, silk, acetylcellulose
viscose and nylon fibers. It may also be ap-
plied to leather and other materials. The so-
lution for the impregnation of textiles is
prepared, for example, in the following manner;
the CR preparation is mixed with 10 times its
volume of cold water, the mixture is then

*Treatment of Textile Materials.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84453

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT

heated to 90-95°, followed by the dilution
with water down to a desired concentration and
by cooling to a temperature < 40°. After the
impregnation fabrics are dried at 60-70°. The
above preparation may be employed for the
treatment of fabrics in an admixture with urea-
formaldehyde resin precondensate. --A. Zonntag

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Dyeing and Chemical *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84454

AUTHOR : Recnik, F.
INST. : -
TITLE : Basic Impregnation Methods for Rendering
Fabrics Water-Tight and Water Repellent

ORIG. PUB. : Tekstil, 1959, 8, No 3, 202-207

ABSTRACT : Waterproofing of the fabrics in the textile industry is achieved through the application of layers of Al, paraffin waxes, silicones, octadecyloxymethylpyridine chloride and other substances. Presented are the trade names of substances used for waterproofing, methods of their application, and also testing methods to determine the degree of water-tightness and water-repellent characteristics.

-- T. Budkevich.

*Treatment of Textile Materials.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : HUNGARY H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Dyeing and Chemical *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84465

AUTHOR : Rusznak, I.; Fehervari, M.; Dolesch, I.; **
INST. : -
TITLE : Newest Findings in the Stability to Light of
Dyed Textiles and Dyes.

ORIG. PUB. : Magyar textiltechn., 1959, 11, No 3, 104-106

ABSTRACT : Investigation of the dye fading mechanism of the textile fabrics and dyes in the exposure to ultraviolet light permitted establishing the fact that the damage to cellulose depends upon the wavelength of ultraviolet light. The rate of fading in the case of oxyazodyes is greater than that of the corresponding amino-derivatives; in the displacement of meta-position < orto-position < para-position.

**Halasz, E.

*Treatment of Textile Materials.

CARD:

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84465

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : A method for making dyes fast developed for
Con'd the basic dyes (potassium ferrocyanide), that
increases the stability of dyeing not lesser
than the treatment with phosphomolybdic acid.
The formation of dye pigment occurs directly
on the fiber surface during dyeing of fabrics
that includes fixation with naphtholformalde-
hyde solution. -- S. Rosenfel'd.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84516

AUTHOR : Krzywicki, E.
INST. : -
TITLE : Crinckled Leather for Shoe Tops

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. skorzany, 1958, 13, No 7, 163-168

ABSTRACT : The characteristic peculiarity of crinckled
leather is its softness and body as compared
to the cut leather that resembles oil cloth
to the touch. Most often for the manufacture
of crinckled leather large raw hides are being
employed, thus obtaining a very strong (to
tear) and non-elastic leather. Good results
in obtaining crinckled leather are feasible
when employing raw pig hides, since pig lea-
ther easily loses its characteristic grain

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD: 1/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84516

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : and its appearance is thus enhanced. In addition to this, numerous texture imperfections of pigs hides become less prominent after crinkling. Nevertheless, in the treatment of pig leather, having crinkled topside, a good selection of hides derived from mature animals and freshly pickled, is required. The following procedure is normally employed. After a considerable washing and mechanical deoiling the hides are smeared with a hair-removing substance along the flesh side, and are allowed to remain smeared for 16-18 hours.

CARD: 2/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84516

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Hair is then carefully removed with a wooden
Con'd knife. The de-haired hides (without washing) are treated for 8 hours in a slowly rotated drum with Na_2S solution. The drum rotates intermittently. The ashing (purely alkaline) is conducted in the same drum during the next 8 days followed by a thorough washing. The deashing is achieved with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$. The degreasing is conducted at 35° with the "levapor PL" preparation, softening for 3 hours, washing and cleaning of the top layer. Softening of the raw hides must be a complete one,

CARD: 3/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84516

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : soft and must leave an imprint when pressed with a finger. The raw hide is then treated in a bath containing 100% water and 8% NaCl (basis the weight of hide), to which a dilute H_2SO_4 solution is slowly added. Raw hides are left for approx. 12-18 hours in the drum followed by rotating it for 15-20 minutes. pH of the spent pickle solution is 3.5-3.7. The pickled raw hides are then transferred into an empty drum, adding 5% of sawdust and 3% "tannigan supra LH" in the form of a powder, and after rotating the drum for 1 hour, a mixture

CARD: 4/6

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84516

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : containing 25% "tannigan supra LH", 2.5% acetic acid (85%) and 5% water at a temperature of 20°. This is then followed by the rotation for 1.5 hours followed by the addition of 2% formaldehyde, diluted with 2% water and agitation for 30 minutes. The semi-finished hides are placed for approx. 12-18 hours on the racks, washed for 3-5 minutes with water (35°) followed by the finishing tanning in a bath containing 100% water (35°) and 5% "retingen R4B". After 45 minutes of agitation (rotation) a distinct crinckling of the top side becomes

CARD: 5/6

H

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84516
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : apparent. Fixation of this crinckling is attained with the use of the basic solution of chromic salt or with the "chromozal" preparation (6% by weight of raw hides at a 50% alkalinity. Hides are agitated with the above solution for 2 hours, followed by the addition of Na_2CO_3 solution (slowly). pH of the tanning bath must be 4.3. -- M.Luksemburg.
 Con'd
 CARD: 6/6

H

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine.*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No.23 1959, No. 84519
 AUTHOR : Snicka,M.; Khabovsky, V.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Recent Czechoslovakian Investigations on the Production of Shoe Sole Leather by Chrome-Vegetable Tanning and Comparison of the Results
 ORIG. PUB. : Kozarstvi, 1959, 9, No 1, 6-9, 14
 ABSTRACT : A review of works pertaining to short-cutting in the technological processing as well as to individual technological methods. The bibliography covers 61 titles.-- M. Luksemburg.

*With Those Attained Abroad.

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD:

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84520

AUTHOR : Vago, G.; Reti, J.; Vargova, P.
INST. : -
TITLE : Auto-Oxidation of Vegetable Oils in the
Leather Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Kozarstvi, 1959, 9, No 2, 41-44

ABSTRACT : The auto-oxidation of vegetable oils and its
detrimental effect on the quality of top shoe
leather were investigated. The spoilage occurs
mainly due to heating of the dried, unfinished
and highly greased top shoe leather. Suitabi-
lity of an oil for leather greasing may be
controlled by determining its iron content,
oxidation number and iodine number. It is
recommended that in the greasing of leather,
oxidation retardants/inhibitors be employed

CARD: *Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.
1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84520
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : together with the exclusion of sunflower oil.
Con'd If this is not possible, the mild sulfonation
of the latter is recommended. Tanning proper-
ties of the epoxy-compounds were also studied.
-- M. Luksemburg.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84521
AUTHOR : Lasek, W.; Michalec, T.; Kazubek, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Chrome Leather With Refined Top Side

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. skorzany, 1959, 14, No 2, 50-58; No 3,
81-90
ABSTRACT : Effect of the finishing tanning employing
vegetable and synthetic tanning agents on the
physical and chemical properties of chrome
leather was studied. In the filling up of lea-
ther, predestined for finishing and refining
of top side, the best substances for the pur-
pose are extracts of mimosa, neutralized
chestnut, quebracho (sulfonated and non sul-
fonated) and oak; the use of 6% tannides,
basis the weight of leather, increases the

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.
CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84521
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : thickness of perepheral regions by 20%.
Con'd The use of cation latex as the first coating
and the addition of diene latex to the under-
coat, improves physical properties of the co-
vering layer of leather having a refined top
layer. The addition of pigments to latex or
to synthetic resins tends to improve quality
of the coating film, while the addition of
caseine increases hardness and lowers the
stability of a film with respect to repeated
bending. -- D. Gorin.
CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84523

AUTHOR : Zitko, V.
INST. : -
TITLE : Photometric Determination of the Titration
End Point for Tanning Agents in Accordance
with the Lowenthal's Method
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. zvesti, 1958, 12, No 9, 533-542

ABSTRACT : To 1-15ml of tannide solution are added 0.7ml
of 1% solution of indigocarmin (I), 2ml of
dilute H_2SO_4 (8.62g. in 100ml), water up to
100ml total volume, subjecting the obtained
mixture to titration with 0.1 n. $KMnO_4$ (II)
solution in repecticals of the Lange colori-
meter, while employing IF 465 filter. The de-
pendency of the solution extinction on the
quantity of added II, near the equivalence

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD:

1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84523

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT
Con'd

: point (EP) is represented by two straight
lines that intersect at the EP. The titration
is conducted till a constant minimum value
of extinction is reached, which does not
change upon further addition of II. The me-
thod renders more reproducible results than
when the titration is carried out with the
reliance on the visual observation of end-
point reached with indicator I. With the in-
crease of acidity of the titrated solution,
the error increases. The rate of II addition
does not affect accuracy of determinations.

-- N. Turkevich.

CARD:

2/2

COUNTRY : POLAND H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84525
AUTHOR : Dzieza, R.
INST. : -
TITLE : Pickling in the Processing of Fur Coat Stocks

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. skorzany, 1959, 14, No 2, 35-42

ABSTRACT : Based on the critical review of literature on the effect of pickling encountered in the production of furs, the following conclusions were made: 1) for thin furs it is necessary to reduce acid content of pickle solutions ($\leq 3.5 - 4.0\%$ H_2SO_4 basis weight of raw materials); the duration - 24 hours, 32 - 37.5° temperature; it is not feasible to employ increased H_2SO_4 concentrations; it is advantageous to neutralize raw materials after

CARD: *Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.
1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84525
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : pickling; 2) it is advisable that prior to
Con'd pickling the raw materials be subjected to formaldehyde tanning, that leads to an improvement of leather quality, renders it soft, insures its qualities with respect to body, elasticity and texture to the touch; 3) the use of preliminary formaldehyde tanning retards hydrolysis of the collagenic fibers of the hides when immersed in pickle solutions of high acid concentrations; 4) loosening of the raw hide texture may also be attained through

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84525

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the use of salt solutions; 5) the employment
Con'd of formic acid for pickling gives better re-
sults than the use of sulfuric acid.
-- M. Luksemburg.

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84529

H

AUTHOR : Alexa, G.; Chirita, A.
INST. : Rumanian Acad.
TITLE : Problems in the Application of Willow Bark
a Tanning Raw Material in the RDR.- Part II.

ORIG. PUB. : Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR Fil.
Iasi. Chim., 1958, 9, No 1, 105-114

ABSTRACT : This investigation covered the determination
of tannide content (T) in different varieties
of willow tree family and in particular in
Salix fragilis. For the latter variety the
following determinations were made: optimum
extraction temperature, T content, content of
sugars, the age and season when bark was col-
lected. Bark may be taken off the trees du-
ring the "vegetation" period, since T content
remains almost constant, while the quality
goes through an optimum in July, August and

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD:

1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84529

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : September. Tannides contained in willow bark
Con'd belong to the pyrocatechnic group. For Part
I see Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1959, No 15, 55915.
-- D. Gorin.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine. *
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84530

AUTHOR : Kotasek, Z.
INST. :
TITLE : Interaction Between Polyphenols and Polyamides
in the Chromatography of Syntanes

ORIG. PUB. : Kozarstvi, 1959, 9, No 2, 35-37

ABSTRACT : A brief review of the results obtained in
chromatography of certain Czechoslovakian
syntanes and their phenolic components. Chro-
matographic paper, impregnated with polyamides
and polyamide packed columns were used in
these tests. Theoretical considerations in-
volved in the interaction between polyphenols
and polyamides are discussed with allowances
made for the evaluation of tanning properties
of phenolic syntanes. -- M. Luksemburg.

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84533
AUTHOR : Halamek, C.; Lacnar, J.; Nemec, B.; Snickova, J.
INST. : -
TITLE : Reduction of Swelling of the Flesh Side Gel-
latine

ORIG. PUB. : Kozarstvi, 1958, 8, No 9, 261-263

ABSTRACT : According to literature data, the swellability
of the flesh side gellatine may be reduced by
a factor of two, if the dry product is kept
for 48-100 hours in the atmosphere of air,
saturated with steam at 50°. This method pro-
duces dependable results, but requires pro-
vision of humidifying chambers as well as in-
creased operating cost as the result of the
repeated drying. Based on the above conside-
rations, it is more economical to obtain

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : H
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84533
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : gellatine of a reduced swelling characteristic
Con'd through the adjustment of certain conditions
in the process of its derivation (pH, average
concentration, drying conditions).

-- M. Luksemburg.

CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84535
AUTHOR : Suchomel, A.; Mazanek, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Certain Technological Considerations that
Determine Physical Properties of Artificial
Leather Containing Fibrous Reenforcements
ORIG. PUB. : Kozarstvi, 1959, 9, No 1, 17-18
ABSTRACT : Specific characteristics of artificial leather
(made for various applications) are affected
by individual steps involved in its technolo-
gical processing, in addition to other fac-
tors of extraneous nature. Described are cer-
tain experimental works with allowances made
for the basic and specific condition and of
their application.

*Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins.

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No.
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT :

CARD:

COUNTRY : GEORGIA I
 CATEGORY : High Polymer Chemistry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84552
 AUTHOR : Schwertassek, K.; Doubek, J.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : Intrusion of Iodine into the Oriented Portions
 of Cellulose Lattice and Accounting for Them
 During the Determination of the Degree of*
 ORIG. PUB. : Textil (Ceskosl.), 1958, 13, No 10, 384-386
 ABSTRACT : Validity of a determination method, proposed
 previously by the authors, was checked. By
 this method the degree of crystallinity of
 cellulose may be determined as a function of
 iodine sorption that occurs in the intrusion
 of iodine into the lattice with concentrations
 exceeding 8-12% iodine. It was established
 that the effect of iodine penetration into the

*Crystallinity With the Aid of Iodine Sorption
 XIV. Dependence Between the Iodine Sorption
 and Crystalline condition of Cellulose Fibers.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : I
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84552
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : oriented portions of the lattice has little
 Can'd effect on the determination results. The pre-
 viously proposed diagram for the low percen-
 tage inclusion of iodine, for the so called
 "degree of gain" remains valid also for the
 given instance. Presented is an additional
 diagram, that permits the determination of
 the crystallinity degree from certain values
 of the "degree of gain". For Part XI see Ref.
 Zhur.-Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 76010.
 -- E.Kazbekov.

CARD: 2/2
 1488 B
 1615 C D G F
 1723 E
 1278 H I

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